The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

"RESCUE THE PERISHING."

A Long List of Requests for Prayer in Behalf of Men Addicted to Strong Drink—Remarks of Mr. Moody—The Experiences of Two Reformed Men.

Despite the inclemency of the weather and the fact that Christmas was so near, the prayer-meeting on Friday in the Depot-Tabernacle, Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia, was well attended. The exercises were of a very interesting character, and could not but have produced a profound impression upon those who as yet have not come under the influence of religion. The service was designed specially for those addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, and like previous Fridays, much good was accomplished. The temperance work is carried on by Messrs. Moody and Sankey in a far different manner than the method usually adopted. There are no pledge-books or pledge-cards circulated for the signature of those who have become slaves to rum; neither are long harangues made picturing the sad results from a life of drunkness. The first object sought to bring the poor, sinful man to a knowledge of the Saviour, and to induce him to give Him his heart.

As soon as he has been made to realize that assistance can only be obtained by and through an entire dependence in God, he is then shown that there is no safety out of Christ. Hence a man, to save himself, must look beyond himself to his Maker, and then, by believing and trusting and praying earnestly, in season and out of season, he is rescued from that destruction which inevitably follows by a continuance in the use of that which destroys both soul and body. Through the plan adopted by these good men, who are laboring for the Master in saving sinners many, very many men have been throughly reformed. Since the inauguration of the meetings men who have been considered as hopeless drunkards have been reclaimed, and made heirs of the kingdom of heaven. The work is a laudable one, and nowhere can so much be done for the cause of temperance as in the church. All the prayers offered up are of the most sincere character, and no one could possibly manifest as much concern for the poor inebriate than Mr. Moody. For all that he has done, or may do for poor, fallen humanity, he will be richly rewarded in that better life, where there is neither sickness nor sorrow.

The meeting was opened by Mr. Moody, who gave out the 4th hymn, the singing of which was conducted by Mr. Sankey:

Oh! bliss of the purified, bliss of the free.

Rev. Dr. Newton then read a very long list of requests for prayer for those who are addicted to strong drink. There were many from wives for husbands, mothers for sons, and sisters for brothers. There was one from a husband for his wife, and several from nieces for their uncles. There were also a number of special requests for persons who were so far gone that all hope was well nigh gone. After the reading of the list a man arose and said that he desired to be prayed for. He was a citizen of New York, and was under the terrible influence of liquor. He desired that he might be converted to God and reformed. Mr. Moody said that he was glad that the man had risen, as he had met him the night before and knew all about his case. He trusted that the Christians would earnestly pray for him. A fervent prayer was then made in behalf of all the cases presented, and for the man who had the courage to stand up and publicly acknowledge his wretched condition.

The 185th hymn was then sung by the choir and congregation, led by Mr. Sankey,

"Rescue the Perishing."

Mr. Moody, at the conclusion of the singing, read a portion of the 5th chapter of St. John, which has reference to the church of the impotent man by Jesus. He then proceeded to comment upon the passage, and for his theme took a part of the sixth verse, "Wilt thou be made whole?" He said that there are a great many men who have gone so far that they think that they have no one to help them; but, thank God, Jesus is able to help and save them, if they will only believe and come to Him. If a man desires to be saved from a drunkard's grave he must come to Christ. "Wilt thou be made whole?" Then without delay give him your hearts, and you will be made whole. He said that the last case that came to his notice on Thursday night in the inquiry-room was that of a man whose story almost broke his heart. The speaker prayed for him and his mother. The man was much affected, and asked why he had prayed for his mother. Said Mr. Moody: Have you not a mother? No, answered the man, she died three months ago, and "I murdered her; I caused her death." The poor fellow then told that the last time that he saw his mother she prayed for him as the speaker had done. He had sent his father to the grave and had been cast off by his brothers. No one would have anything to do with him because of his drunkenness. Said Mr. Moody, O God! help him. Pray for him.

Another case was related of a man given up to drink who was cast off by all except his mother. He would watch the house late at night to ascertain when all had retired, and then he would ring the bell and would be let in by his mother. She always received him kindly and in the morning greeted him pleasantly. He often felt as though he would rather have been upbraided than to have been the recipient of so much kindness. One morning his mother was taken very sick, and he asked his brother, who was a physician, whether his mother would live. His brother said that she could not recover. This intelligence broke him down, and remembering his treatment of her, he wept bitterly, and for the first time called to God for help. It had the effect of changing him and making him a Christian, and what was almost marvellous, his mother recovered. Then there was joy in that family over the reformation of the son and brother who had been so long a stranger to Christ. Said the speaker: "Wilt thou be made whole? Yes, the poor drunkard can be cured if he will only take Jesus. He has promised forgiveness to all who will believe, and salvation is open to all." Mr. Moody desired that the hour be given up to prayer for those who are leading lives of intemperance.

An earnest prayer was then made, after which the 96th hymn was sung by the congregation and choir, led by Mr Sankey:

Rock of ages, cleft for me.

A man then, at the request of Mr. Moody, who has been reclaimed from the terrible grasp of intemperance, came forward and gave the experience of his past life, and of the pleasure he had experienced since he had come to Christ a few weeks ago. On Thanksgiving day he was drunk, and in the evening, when he went out, something told him to go to the Young Men's meeting, at Broad and Arch streets. He yielded to the voice of conscience, and on reaching the church found it filled, so much so that he found it impossible to gain admittance except by considerable pushing and elbowing. Finally, he reached the front part of the sacred edifice, and when all who desired prayers were requested to rise, he wished to do so, but was restrained by a couple of Christian brethren, who thought him too much under the influence of liquor to take so serious a step. A second invitation was given, and again he wished to rise, but was, as before, prevented from gaining his feet. A third invitation was extended, and this time he determined to get up. After a struggle, he succeeded, and asked for prayer. He attended the prayer-meeting the next day in the depot, and the services in the evening, and found the Saviour. Ever since he has been enabled to keep from drink, though it is always about him, and has lost all taste for it. Only through the help of God had he been saved. A young man scarcely twenty-four years of age, stated that he had led an intemperate life, and two weeks ago he came to this city from Atlantic City. Having no place to go he went to the meeting at the old depot, and on leaving pronounced Moody and Sankey frauds. He went again the next night, but he left, feeling far differently. Then he thought there was something in it; he felt strangely, and could not keep away. He visited the Young Men's Prayer-meeting the next night, and afterwards gave Dr. Hatfield his name, and the next Sunday was taken into Church on probation. He had been an infidel; that is, he did not believe in the Saviour. He then attended a meeting held in Dr. McCook's church, and a brother seeing that something was the matter with him inquired the cause, and on telling him that he "could not believe," they both knelt down in prayer. On rising he noticed that the brother was in tears, and then he cried to God to help him and help came. He now believed in the Saviour, and through Him he had been cured of his desire for liquor. He had experienced nothing but happiness since he had given himself to Jesus.

Rev. Dr. Crowell then followed in an earnest prayer, at the conclusion of which the congregation bowed in silent prayer when Mr. Moody requested all who desired prayer to stand up. Over fifty persons availed themselves of the opportunity. A meeting of young men was subsequently held in one of the inquiry rooms.

[By Associated Press.]

PHILADELPHIA, December 26.—Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, the Moody and Sankey services were largely attended to-day. At the morning service Mr. Moody said it was the most encouraging meeting he had held in this country. In the afternoon the service was for ladies. Mr. Moody preached upon Noah and the Ark. In the evening he preached the same sermon to men. These two sermons were certainly the best he has yet delivered in this city, and apparently had a great effect. The inquiry rooms were crowded both afternoon and evening.

NAPOLEONIC WORK.

How to Build a Great Bridge in Twenty Days—A Christmas Present to the City of Philadelphia.

When the old Market street bridge over the Schuylkill, at Philadelphia, was burned in November last, it was regarded as a peculiarly serious mishap. It was on the line of the main thoroughfare of the city, not only connecting West Philadelphia residents with the city proper, but bringing passengers and merchandise to and from the depots of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and all its many connections. But more important even than this was the fact that it was the most natural and direct route to the Centennial grounds, destined next year to be the Mecca of so many hundreds of thousands. The loss of the bridge was not an inconvenience merely; it was a positive danger, menacing the success of the Centennial Exposition itself. Centennial-mad Philadelphians were accordingly in despair. The time honored old bridge had taken years to finish, and the great Exposition was only six months distant. With a corrupt Ring controlling the city governments, whose interest it would be to lengthen the job of constructing another so that their pickings might be the more frequent, what could be hoped for? The Mayor issued a proclamation while the flames were still raging, the City Councils held special meetings, consultations of engineers took place, and there was endless talk but no solution of the problem of how to do the work in time, where to get the large sum of money and whom to find to do it. The boosters had good reason to shake their heads and sigh.

Into the Breach.

But Mr. Thomas A. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, dropped in at the Mayor's office one day and said, "See here; I'll build you a strong bridge, with double the capacity of the old one. It shall cost $55,000, $10,000 less than the insurance on the burned bridge; I'll sell it to the city for the cost price exactly; I'll return every cent less than $55,000 that it costs, and I'll guarantee to have by the 1st of January."

When the city authorities had recovered breath the bold proposition was accepted. Public opinion demanded it; built it was but without a struggle that the City Government Ring saw their visions of fat "divvies" melt into thin air. Mr. Scott had anticipated their acceptance by telegraphing all over the lumber country of Pennsylvania as soon as he made his proposition, ordering the bridge timber to be immediately cut and loaded upon cars to await orders. The instant the contract was signed he sent dispatches ordering that these cars be attached to lightning express trains and whirled toward Philadelphia with the speed of the winds. Before Mr. Scott's proposition had been officially received every thing was ready. About 150 men stood with saws, hammers and spikes in their hands on the banks of the river, at the site of the old bridge, waiting for the ordinance to pass, ready to strike the first blow the moment the signal was given. It was toward evening on the 5th of December when the contract was signed, and work was begun without an instant's delay and kept up all that night. By daylight and by torches and calcium lights. Sundays and week days, in fair weather and storm, without an hour's intermission the bridge building was carried on under the direction of Mr. William J. Lockhard, Division Superintendent of the railroad, supervised by Colonel Scott.

Finished Ahead of Time.

At one o'clock on Friday, three hours less than twenty-one days from the time the Mayor signed the ordinance, or seven days ahead of time, the bridge was finished and formally opened to travel. His Honor Mayor Stokley, Mr. Thomas A. Scott, Chief Highway Commissioner Hill and Chief Engineer Smedley drove the first vehicle over, and first inspected the work. The men who have been engaged upon it were then treated to a Christmas dinner at the railroad depot in West Philadelphia, and will be permitted to take a well-earned rest during the holidays. The bridge is a Howe truss, well constructed of white pine, with a flooring of oak, the timbers having been shipped from Harrisburg, Wrightsville, Hunt's Run, and St. Mary. The structure is 540 feet long, the two end spans being each 162 feet, and the centre span 216 feet in length. The truss is 25 feet high in the clear and 28 feet from out to out. The width of the bridge is 48 feet, including the sidewalk, which is 10 feet wide. The additional bridge which is to be constructed on the abutments north of the present structure will be 23 feet wide in the clear and 28 feet from out to out. The work of constructing that portion of the bridge will be begun after the Christmas holidays, and upon its completion the temporary railroad bridge over which the cars of the Pennsylvania road now pass will be removed and the river once more opened to navigation at that point. In order to increase the facility for travel over the new bridge an extension was made on the south end of the old work, the solid, firmly secured masonry at the water line and to the pier, filled in with masonary between the end of the pier and the column. The new bridge is infinitely superior to the old one. Its construction in such a marvellously short time is a good illustration of the power of a great corporation like the Pennsylvania Railroad. It is Commanding General Scott's Christmas present to the city of Philadelphia.

THE BOSTON EXPLOSION.

How it Happened—The Latest Theory Advanced.

[From the Boston Globe, 24th.]

Early yesterday morning the officers of the South Boston Gas Company, with others, entered upon the work of investigating the cause of the disaster. When the Federal street bridge was rebuilt, three years ago, the grade was raised a foot and a half more than South Boston side; the old flooring over the sidewalk was allowed to remain and a new one placed on the upper timbers, upon which the sidewalk was built. This left a vacant space between the old and new flooring of about a foot and a half deep, extending from the draw to the water's edge. This vacant space between the floors was tightly closed up on both sides by the heavy timbers and supports to the main structure and the sidewalk. A two-inch gas pipe was laid by the city from near the edge of the bridge, through this closed vacant space, to the draw, and from it the lamps on either side of the bridge received their illuminating supply.

A Break in the Pipe Discovered.

During the work of investigation, it was discovered that one length of the pipe which in front of Sumner, Crosby & Son's place had been blown out by the force of the concussion, but beyond the bends of the pipe and the tearing out of the threads at each end, the whole length appeared to be perfect as when it was put in. A close inspection of the entire pipe owned by the city did not disclose any defects whatever, and the workmen were no signs of fire about the lantern, which was in perfect condition, although the the lamp post had been broken in two, probably by one of the flying timbers. However, very near the point where the city pipe begins, a small service pipe was followed up to a point where a break was found. This pipe ran a long between the bridge floors and thence passed into the grain store; and at the junction of two lengths, the break, which was evidently old and covered with rust, was discovered.

How the Escaping Gas Might Collect Under the Floors.

It was evident at a glance that, if the leak occurred at this point, the gas could easily fill up the space between the floors, mixing with the outer air would form an explosive compound from which a half-lighted match could at once call out a terrible force.

A WHITE MAN'S CEMETERY.

The Case of Jones, the Philadelphia Caterer—The Judges Decree His Body Shall be Received in Mount Moriah Cemetery.

In the Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia, on Friday last, a very important case was decided on a writ of mandamus to compel the managers of the Mount Moriah Cemetery Company to accept the body of Henry Jones, a wealthy colored caterer, for burial. In September last, when the funeral procession with Jones' body was en route to the cemetery, an agent of the company stopped the cortege and told them it was no use to take the body to the burying ground, as it would not be received. The remains were then taken to a colored cemetery and there deposited. Counsel for the widow immediately took action, and as their managers were firm in their determination, the matter was carried into court on a mandamus. Friday morning two of the Judges, Ludlow (a Democrat) and Virletta (Republican) gave opinions in favor of the complainants, while Judge Lynd (Republican) dissented. The main point at issue in the case was that one W. H. Boileau had sold the lot to Henry Jones, but when the managers ascertained that he was a colored man they refused to allow the deed to be recorded. Under their charter they held that unless a record of the sale appeared on the books it was not valid, hence they were willing to go into court, believing they had a strong case. The matter will be carried to the Supreme Court of the State now, the operations of the mandamus being suspended at the request of counsel until an ultimate opinion is had. The decision has created considerable excitement among lot-holders, who are greatly averse to having a colored person interred in their cemetery, believing that the knowledge of the fact will deter other persons from buying lots, and thus depreciate the value of the property. Jones' sister is buried there, her body having been taken in through a subterfuge. Mr. Jones, after he purchased the lot of Boileau, improved it to the extent of some two or three thousand dollars, but to this at the time the managers made no objection.

SECOND EDITION

THE WHISKY RING.

Secretary Bristow Vindicated.

Newspaper Charges and Insinuations Disposed Of.

LOUISVILLE, December 26.—The Chicago *Inter-Ocean's* charges and insinuations relative to Secretary Bristow, which were published at length on Saturday last, were reproduced in the *Courier-Journal* to-day, and read very generally in Louisville, as it was well known here that Mr. Bristow is not nor never has been connected with counsel for Louisville whisky firms. Statements to the contrary only receive ridicule in Kentucky. It is alleged in the *Inter-Ocean's* report that when Bristow visits Louisville he invariably makes his stay at the house of Mr. Jacob Weller, his brother-in-law, the brother of W. L. Weller, a whisky dealer and rectifier. Both the Wellers deny this, and say while Mr. Bristow and his brother-in-law have always been friendly, they are not at all intimate; further, that Mr. Bristow always puts up at the Galt House and votes in the ward in which all the residents of the hotel mentioned are required to do their voting. As far as Mr. W. L. Weller is concerned, he says Mr. Bristow has never acted as counsel for him, but one time assisted, as in duty bound, in the prosecution of his firm for alleged technical violation of the revenue law.

In reference to the whisky of J. A. Cunningham, seized at Peoria, and referred to by the *Inter-Ocean*, the facts are that the whisky was sold by Monks & Cobb, of this city, to J. A. Cunningham. After the seizure Mr. Bristow, while here and before he became Secretary of the Treasury, as a friendly act for Monks & Cobb, wrote to the District Attorney at Chicago, requesting that he defer action till all the facts were ascertained. Subsequently that whisky and part of the same lot seized at Chicago were forfeited because there was no defense, the parties interested in the defense having been taken by surprise. A new trial was granted, and the case is still pending. J. A. Cunnigham has refused the compromise offered, because they insisted the whisky was all right. After Mr. Bristow became Secretary of the Treasury he was applied to by Cobb to order the release of the whisky, but declined to give any order upon the subject, for the reason that he had been consulted by Cobb prior to becoming Secretary, unless the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Solicitor of the Treasury should recommend the release.

These are facts as gathered from Cobb, a gentleman of the highest standing here. He also says an agent of the Government investigated the whole case, and reported nothing wrong about the whisky. He has really complained that Mr. Bristow's sensitiveness as to official propriety has prevented him from doing what the facts would have justified him in doing. Mr. Cunningham says there was no excuse for the seizure of his whisky, that ex-Commissioner Douglas was apprised of the facts concerning it, and intimated that money would secure its restoration. Mr. Cunningham says he has paid nothing, and does not intend to use money to secure what properly belongs to him.

All the other whisky men named in the *Inter-Ocean's* article as having employed Mr. Bristow, including the Newcomb Buchanan Co., deny such statements. The Democrats here are indignant at the *Inter-Ocean's* attempt to ally them with a scheme to aid the whisky ring and Babcock.

It is ascertained from reliable sources that Secretary Bristow does not know Hobart, of Cincinnati, with whom the *Inter-Ocean* charges he always stays when in that city.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, December 26, 1875.

The Mexican Raids.

From official correspondence it appears that some time since Minister Foster asked permission of the Mexican Government for regular troops of the United States to follow raiders across the border when in close pursuit, or permission to temporarily occupy certain points on the Mexican side where raiders are accustomed to come across the river. The reply of the Mexican Secretary of Foreign Affairs was that the Executive had no authority to grant such permission without the consent of Congress, and it would not be prudent to ask such consent, as the sentiment of the country would not approve it. Mr. Foster stated that he was authorized to give an assurance that our Government has no design of acquiring an extension of territory, but said the acknowledgment of the Mexican Government of its inability to restrain the lawlessness of its own citizens would afford the strongest possible argument to advocates of the acquisition of territory there may be in United States. Mr. Foster further said that the citizens of Texas must be protected, and protection did not come from the Mexican Government it must from ours.

Alabama Claims.

The President has signed the bill further extending the time of the duration of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims to the 22d of July next.

A CHAPTER OF CRIME.

Shooting Affrays, Murders, Suicides, etc., in and About New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 25.—A difficulty occurred in Freetown, opposite the city, in the forenoon between a few whites and blacks, and resulted in one or two of the latter being roughly handled. After that quiet reigned until about 7 o'clock, when Barney McCabe, Jno. Rossette and Jeantie Roussette, while standing in front of the bar of Bowers' coffee house, waiting to be served drinks, were fired upon by negroes. The first two named were instantly killed, and the latter probably mortally wounded. Police from this side crossed the river and made some arrests. The fire bells rang. Much excitement prevailed on the Algiers side of the river.

A. Steinhauser, a druggist, recently connected with the United States steamer Rio Brave, committed suicide at Algiers by taking poison.

V. Winegartner, at Gretna, while drunk, cut his wife's throat. The murderer was arrested.

Chas. Adams, aged nine years, was shot through the head and killed, it is supposed by the reckless discharge of a loaded pistol in the hands of James Gibson, aged nineteen. The latter was arrested.

An unknown man jumped into the river and was drowned. He was supposed to be one of the hands connected with the steamer Era. Other minor casualties were reported.

CHRISTMAS IN MEMPHIS.

A Day of Disorder—Serious Accident.

MEMPHIS, December 25.—The attendance at the churches to-day was very good, but the utmost disorder prevailed on the streets in the discharge of fire-arms and fire-works. The day was unusually warm, mercury reaching 80. A large number of accidents are reported, but with few exceptions without serious results. About noon, while a party of boys were firing a toy-cannon in front of Specht's confectionary, it exploded and a portion of it struck Wiley Galloway, aged eighteen, in the face, destroying his right eye, breaking his nose, and inflicting wounds which will doubtless prove fatal. Another piece struck a negro man, who was passing by, on the wrist, lacerating it horribly. Another piece struck Capt. Walter Goodman, Secretary of the Planter's Insurance Company, on the leg, inflicting a slight wound.

A Christmas Cutting Affray in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, December 25.—Christmas has been very generally celebrated here by all classes and races. Among the churches the services were well attended, the sermons good and the music very grand, especially so in the Episcopal and Catholic churches. During a row in an underground saloon early this morning, in which more than two dozen were engaged, five received wounds. The affair grew out of an old grudge of two leaders, and terminated in a general fight, in which knives, pistols and chairs were used promiscuously. Robert Clemmons was seriously stabbed in the neck. Robert Atwell had his nose partly cut off. John Mahoney was cut in the shoulder. John McGurk was cut in the face and hip. There was too much confusion to know who did the cutting.

Mangled on the Rail.

ERIE, PA., December 26.—John Kane, a brakeman, was killed by cars some time last night. Early this morning the remains were found scattered along the track just east of the depot for a distance of four hundred feet. He was so terribly mangled and torn to pieces as to be unrecognizable, except for a portion of the face. Even the clothing was reduced to small bits. The remains were collected with a shovel and broom. A remarkable circumstance is that his brother was killed by cars some time since in precisely the same spot.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

French Republicans Confident of Success in the Elections.

RUSSIAN ANNEXATION OF KHOKAND THREATENED.

The Royal Palace at Barcelona Burned.

FRANCE.

Minister Buffet Thanked.

PARIS December 26.—President MacMahon has written a letter to Minister Buffet, thanking him for and expressing approval of his speech in the Assembly last Friday on the Press bill.

Thiers' Popularity.

Ex-President Thiers has accepted an invitation of the town of Belfort to stand for the Senate. He has received and declined similar invitations from eleven departments.

The Republican leaders are confident that in the general elections the partisans of a moderate republic will secure a majority of both houses in the New Assembly.

The Lennie Mutiny.

NANTES December 26.—Two of the crew of the Lennie, who are not implicated in the alleged mutiny, have been sent to England for examination.

TURKEY.

The Promised Reforms.

LONDON, December 27.—A special from Vienna says Turkey has sent a circular to the powers, pledging herself to the execution of the reforms promised by the Sultan.

A German Newspaper Correspondent Arrested.

LONDON, December 27—6 A. M.—Herr Renner, correspondent of the *Schlesische Zeitung*, in Bosnia, has been arrested, imprisoned and maltreated by Turkish troops, and the Berlin Foreign Officer has been asked to interfere.

GERMANY.

Protest of Americans.

LONDON, December 27—6 A. M.—A telegram from Berlin reports that leading American residents in that city called a meeting for the purpose of protesting against the strictures of the German press on American character in their comments on the Bremerhaven pilot.

RUSSIA.

Annexation of Khokand.

LONDON, December 27.—A Berlin dispatch says information has been received that the disorders in Northern Khokand will be made the occasion by Russia for the annexation of the remainder of the country.

SPAIN.

A Palace Burned.

MADRID, December 26.—The royal palace at Barcelona was almost entirely destroyed by fire to-day.

SPAIN.

Not Dead.

LONDON, December 27—6 A. M.—A Madrid telegram gives denial to the report that Gen. Caballers De Rodas is dead.

NEW YORK.

Verdict in a Forged Bonds Case.

Christmas Observances in the Churches.

NEW YORK, December 25, 1875.

Verdict in a Forged Bonds Case.

The jury in the case of the New York Guaranty and Indemnity Company vs. Andrew L. Roberts, Val. Gleeson, Charles Rolston and others, in which damages were sought for an advance of $75,000 to the defendants on a deposit of forged bonds, first mortgage of the Buffalo, New York & Erie Railroad, handed in a sealed verdict for the plaintiffs, and assessed damages at $88,-511.51. A stay of sixty days was granted to allow the case to be prepared for appeal.

Christmas Observances.

Christmas was ushered in with a driving rain storm, which degenerated into a drizzle which continued intermitting throughout the day. The people had hardly ceased making preparations for the social observance of the festival when the religious service of this firm for alleged technical violation began with the midnight in a few of the Catholic churches, and in all of these churches from early morning until noon now and then solemn high masses were celebrated for crowded congregations. The Episcopal churches were filled to their utmost capacity, especially Trinity, where the music and decorations are ever the grandest and most tasteful. In most of the churches of the other denominations special services were held, and in the lecture rooms of many the Christmas tree was displayed and laden with presents for the children. In the charitable institutions the Christmas dinner was provided for the inmates, while the newsboys in their two homes were bountifully provided for by Rev. Father Drumgorle and Mr. William M. Fleming. In neighboring cities the services were of a similar character.

A Christmas Quarrel.

Early in the morning, during a quarrel over the ownership of a brace of pigeons, Tugis Sariow was fatally shot. His assailant was arrested.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 27, 1875.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidt.	Wind.	Weather.
7 A. M.	29.957	36	99	S. E.	Clear.
2 P. M.	29.612	68	55	S.	Cloudy.
9 P. M.	29.619	58	81	W.	Lt. rain

Mean Barometer, 29.695.
Mean Thermometer, 35.
Lowest Thermometer, 29.
Highest Thermometer, 68.
Rainfall 1.05.

L. A. WELSH,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1875—1 A. M.

Probabilities for To-day.

For Tennessee, the Ohio, upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys and upper lakes, rising barometer, easterly, northwesterly winds, and clear weather, followed in the latter sections by falling barometer and southerly winds.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, December 25.—Arrived—The steamships State of Virginia, from Glasgow, Imbro, from the Mediterranean, China, from Liverpool, and Canada, from London.

LONDON, December 26.—The steamships Richmond and Frisia, from New York, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, December 26.—Arrived—The steamship California, from Glasgow.

ANTWERP, December 26.—Arrived—The steamer Switzerland, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, December 26.—The steamship Indiana, from Philadelphia, has arrived.

About to get Married.

It is said to be a serious thing for a girl to leave her mamma, and intrust herself to the keeping of the man of her heart. No doubt it is so, but we propose to show that even the sterner sex cannot surrender up their single blessedness without some misgivings and trepidation. In the first place, then, the victim of matrimony feels that he must surrender up the companions with whom he has long held close communion. His evenings, instead of being spent at the club, must be devoted to a charming young creature, whose guileless heart must find very different entertainment from that to which he has been accustomed. But this is not all. He knows that after he has become bound in the silken cord of matrimony he is no longer a welcome visitant in those circles where, while free, wreathing smiles and glowing eyes strove to wreath a not for his feet. He knows that while "a bachelor is welcome wherever he goes," a married man is regarded as one dead, and crossed off the books as no longer "available" for the fair. In addition to all these unhappy circumstances, he has become the head of a family. Then

"Throng the busy shapes into his mind"

of silks, and calicoes, doctors' bills, and cans of delfe that long for reaped the benefit of. Like the horse in the mill, he has a task to perform for others. He is no longer free to embrace poverty or wealth. No wonder that the young bachelor looks sad upon the hour of his enthrallment approaches.

—The stock yards and sale stables, including a large quantity of hay, corn and oats, at Jacksonville, Ill., were burned last Saturday night. They were owned by Howard Thompson, and insured for $4,800, $1,800 in the North British and Merchants of London, $2,000 in the Commercial Union of London, and $1,000 in the Home of Columbus, O. A dwelling house owned by Mrs. Foy was burned; insured for $1,800 in the Franklin of Philadelphia. Total loss, $20,000. The fire was doubtless the work of an incendiary.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Christmas was generally observed in San Francisco. Business was at a stand still.

—There were a good many Christmas casualties in Nashville, but none of a very serious character.

—The business portion of Avon, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on Saturday. Loss $80,000; insurance $36,000.

—An express train was thrown from the track on Sunday near Salamanca, N. Y., by the spreading of rails. Several persons were slightly injured.

—Charles W. Rhodes, of Cincinnati, for many years Auditor of the Western Division of Adams Express Co., died on Sunday, caused by a tumor on the brain.

—The Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for Idaho, W. C. Whitson, died in Omaha last Saturday, of paralysis, aged thirty-eight years. He was *en route* to Boise City.

—The Commercial Bank of San Francisco suspended on Friday. It was a small concern. It has about $30,000 liabilities, fully secured. The President hopes to resume.

—The St. Louis Board of Police Commissioners have issued orders to arrest everybody engaged in the sale of Missouri State lottery tickets, or tickets of any other lottery scheme.

—Prof. Strawinski, the Polish dancing master who shot himself in the forehead in Erie recently, died Saturday morning, having lain in an unconscious stupor for more than five days.

—While a colored man named Simms was driving across the Potomac river at Washington, on Saturday night, his horse fell from the bridge, and the wife, son and daughter of Simms were drowned.

—At a social party near Gallatin, Sumner county, Tennessee, last Thursday night, Zack Suddetle was shot dead by Joel Barnes. The difficulty originated in a dispute about the possession of a chair.

—In the foreclosure of what is known as the fifth mortgage against the Erie Railway Company, proceedings in equity were commenced in the Pike county (Pa.) Courts last Friday, and J. Jewett was appointed receiver, with bonds in $50,000.

—Geo. H. Hamilton, a clerk in the Treasurer's office of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, at Cincinnati, who shot himself in the head last Tuesday morning, died on Sunday. He retained consciousness up to the last moment. He was from London, Canada.

—A severe storm of wind, rain and lightning visited the country north and northwest of Cincinnati, on Sunday afternoon. Near Rushville, Indiana, a freight train was wrecked by an overturned tree on the track. At Hamilton, Ohio, the Miami river swelled rapidly, flooding cellars on the west side of the river. At Carthage, Ohio, the Hamilton county infirmary was partly unroofed.

—Last Friday night, in Chelsea, Tenn., Monroe Gibbs shot and killed Ike Walker, for the alleged seduction of his wife, and then shot her, inflicting a severe wound. Gibbs then attempted to commit suicide. He was surrounded by a party of negroes, one of whom threw a handful of mud in his eyes, and then captured him and delivered him up at the station house. All were colored.

—Mrs. John A. Joyce, while visiting her husband at Jefferson City, Mo., had her baggage searched by a detective, ostensibly to ascertain if it contained bonds or other valuables, but, it is asserted by those who claim to know, to capture, if possible, correspondence between Gen. Babcock and Col. Joyce. Nothing was found except the wearing apparel of Mrs. Joyce and her child.

CHRISTMAS IN LONDON.

A Denunciation by the Thunderer of the Modern English Christmas — Drunkeaness Instead of Devotion — Interesting Church Services on Christmas Eve.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Herald by Cable.]

LONDON, December 25, 1875.

The new illustrated edition of Washington Irving's charming essay on the subject of the English Christmas forms the theme of many Christmas editorials in the newspapers. It were pleasant to accept for the countries of England the glowing, charming description of a season of regenerating feeling, but the *Times* this morning, in a remarkable editorial, draws a different picture. It says:

The Times on Christmas, 1875.

"Christmas is battling for existence. The old charming Christmas festival is disappearing. Christmas, to the minds of a large and growing portion of our people, recalls a pagan saturnalia, without the picturesque forms and social games or paganism.

"There is no mistaking the presence of what Irving terms the devotion of the English people to Christmas, when we see the devotees reeling about the streets, making night hideous and crowding the police courts on the following morning, the fact forces itself that the British Christmas is most generally observed with a popular indulgence in brutal intoxication. The vast, and really meritorious, laboring classes of these islands of the United Kingdom avail themselves of the advent of the happy season of Christmas to deprive themselves of reason and feeling.

The Millions in Ignorance.

"The lessons of Christmas have not reached the minds or hearts of the millions. Christmas indoors and Christmas out of doors are, with the multitude, different things. One class of the people regards the festival as a foretaste of heaven, while the other is not capable of entertaining that delicate sentiment of holy aspiration.

The Press Picture Overdrawn.

The *Times'* picture, as applied to the present Christmas, is overdrawn.

Christmas Eve as it Was.

Christmas Eve in the metropolis presented no difference from what is seen on an ordinary London Saturday night, with the exception of increased drunkenness in the quarters inhabited by the lower classes, and the perambulation through the streets of broken-winded singers, accordeon men and Manchester minstrels—the successors of the "waits" of former days. With the exception of these there was nothing in the streets of London to remind one of the near approach of the great Christian festival.

"The Feast of Lanterns."

At the Brighton Aquarium, however, the "Feast of Lanterns" was repeated on Christmas Eve. A thousand colored lamps lighted up the cascade and fernery, producing the most delightful effect of color. The tanks were illuminated, and the finny and crustaceous denizens of the sea were seen as well as when lit by the rays of the sun. The building was thronged to its utmost capacity with holiday folk. There was an excellent musical programme, which was carried out with fine artistic effect.

But London offered no such attractions.

High Church Services.

In the churches Christmas Eve was celebrated principally by the Ritualists. A floral welcome was given to "Father" Christmas in most of the High churches, which were thronged, yesterday evening, by thousands of London fashionables. All the West End High churches held carol services—a musical recital of the events which are recorded of the nativity of the Saviour.

No Midnight Masses.

The celebration of midnight masses was discontinued some years ago by the Catholic congregations, on account of the interference of the city "roughs" with the devotees when on their way to and from the churches.

A High Church Substitute.

But there was something similar to the mass performed at midnight last night at St. Alban's Church, Holborn, where the Rev. Mr. Mackonochie, the high priest of the High Church party, officiated. The church was elaborately decorated. The minister appeared clad in the vestments of Rome, and said mass, in the English language, with all the formalities of the Papal liturgy, and the obsertance of a priestly genuflexion eastward.

An Altar Procession and Symbolic Crib.

There was a procession of clergy and acolytes, with a canopy and incense, while the singing of the Christmas carol was conducted by the choir.

There was also a crib representing the stable manger in which the Saviour was laid after His birth.

The Same Observances in Other Ritualistic Temples.

Similar services were performed in half a dozen other churches belonging to the Ritualists.

In the Cathedrals.

The London Cathedrals do not follow the pleasant custom of the country Cathedrals on Christmas Eve. At Canterbury, Chas. Dickens' favorite Cathedral; at Chester and at Norwich, the Cathedrals were lighted up for musical evening services.

Moody and Sankey's Disciples.

In the lower quarters of London the disciples of Moody and Sankey held nocturnal musical services.

In the Queen's Chapel at Windsor.

There were midnight services in the Queen's chapel (St. George's), Windsor, notwithstanding the fact that her Majesty is at Osborne.

At St. Paul's and the Abbey.

At St. Paul's Cathedral this (Christmas) morning a full choral service was performed. A dean of the chapter preached a sermon on Christ's nativity. Dean Stanley preached in Westminster Abbey. Both of these grand churches were tastefully decorated.

The Cardinal Archbishop and the Catholic Clergy.

His Eminence Cardinal Manning, Archbishop of Westminster, officiated at the Catholic pro-Cathedral. The Very Rev. Canon Gilbert addressed a fashionable Catholic congregation at St. Mary's Church, Moorfields, and the Rev. George Potter, the celebrated Jesuit, preached from the pulpit of the Southwark Cathedral.

Other Shining Lights.

Revs. Messrs. Parker, Verissey and Newman Hall preached eloquently to their respective congregations.

Rev. Mr. Spurgeon was absent from the city

Caring for the Inner Man.

The afternoon hours were, of course, devoted to caring for that what Hawthorne has characterized as the "most troublesome portion of an Englishman's anatomy,"—the stomach.

Mlle. Albani.

Mlle. Albani sang the soprano part in the oratorio of the "Messiah" given at Albert Hall, in the afternoon.

It has been the custom in the Astor family for three generations to deposit $100,-000 in a bank at the birth of a son or daughter, the money and interest to be given to the child when he or she became of age.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT.

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KING, REED & CO.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1875.

THERE is a close and animated contest in the Wyoming Legislature over a bill repealing the act establishing woman suffrage in that territory.

A NEW poem, by WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, editor of the New York *Evening Post*, is an event in literature. We copy a Christmas poem, the latest production of his pen, in our columns this morning.

SHOULD M. DE LESSEP carry out his talked-of project to bring to this country an elaborate model of the Suez Canal, it will form an attractive feature of the Centennial. He proposes that the engineering difficulties overcome in constructing the canal, the machinery employed, and all and singular connected with it, shall be illustrated by this model.

CHRISTMAS came, warm and balmy, more like a Spring day, than a snowy midwinter anniversary, such as we have been accustomed to expect. It is to be hoped that the old saying, "a green Christmas makes a fat graveyard" will not prove true. It was, however, well enjoyed, and intelligence from many sources shows that it has been generally and earnestly enjoyed throughout the Christian world.

WE have kept quiet over Third Termism, but the trouble now is to keep those quiet who have been ridiculing it as a piece of moonshine. *Harper's Weekly* is out in a long article on the subject, in which it concedes the possibility of GRANT's nomination, but denies that he has any chance of election. It is not long since they denied that he had a ghost of a chance of being nominated. We simply note these changes, as suggestive.

AS AN example of energy, Col. SCOTT, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is simply a wonderful man. When the Market street bridge, Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire, and the people and officials were unable to determine what to do, he stepped forward and offered to rebuild it at cost, giving an estimate far below what the city could have built it for. In a few hours less than three weeks he handed the completed structure over to the city, and it is now used for travel. This is a rare example of skill and energy, employed in a good cause.

VANDERBILT, in his interview with freighters at New York, stated that he, and the railroads under his control were doing all possible to protect the interests of New York City, and intimated that Colonel SCOTT was doing the same for Philadelphia. The principle enunciated is, all things considered, a wise one,—that of protecting the chief cities on the lines of roads from unfavorable discrimination. We have railroads centreing here, and prominent officials residing among us; yet we hear that the interests of this city are not protected as they should be in the matter of freight discriminations. It might be worth the while of our business people to look into this subject, just now.

A RUMOR is said to be prevalent in Constantinople that the Sultan of Turkey may yet be deposed, owing to his desire to do away with the Turkish law of succession, that his own son may succeed him at his death. The eldest male member of the family succeeds to the throne under Turkish law, and this law MOHAMMED MURAD, an accomplished Prince, the son of the Sultan who reigned before ABDUL ASSIZ, will succeed to the throne, in place of a son of the present Sultan. Another complaint against the Sultan is his unstinted extravagance, and his disregard of national honor, where his own interests are involved. He feeds over seven thousand persons daily, as members of his household, and is as wildly extravagant as though the exchequer was full to overflowing. His death would afford, at least, a chance for reform.

SIX years ago Messrs. Wolcott, Johnson & Co., of Freehold, N. J., sold to Lewis D. Mount, a farmer, a twenty-five cent package of what they represented as seed that would produce excellent early turnips. The seed brought forth late turnips, and of such a poor quality that Mr. Mount was compelled to feed them to his cattle. Mr. Mount sued for damages before a Justice of the Peace, and was granted a judgment of $99 damages. The plea of the defendants was that they had purchased the seed under the impression that it was first-class, and, having paid the ordinary price, no fraud was intended. An appeal was taken to the Court of Common Pleas a year afterwards, and the judgment of the Justice of the Peace was sustained by the full bench. The case was then carried to the Supreme Court, and two years ago the judgment of the Common Pleas was sustained. The case was then taken to the Court of Errors and Appeals, the tribunal of last resort, and at the last term all the judges concurred in the opinion of Chief Justice Beasley, that affirms the original decision of the Monmouth county Justice of the Peace. In the suit over 25 cents worth of seed $10,000 in legal expenses have been paid.

THE action of Councils,—on this side, in suggesting that our poor should be cared for in preference to tramps, and in Allegheny, in urging them to work, as well as all who will, at so much per day,—is being criticised by some of the press. The principle laid down by our Councilmen is undeniably right,—our home poor have the first claim on our charity. The trouble with the remark referred to is, that it had no relevancy to the subject under consideration. It is not, as we understand it, proposed to deal out charity to tramps at all,—but to break up the business of tramping. We seek, in this instance to correct a positive evil, not to prescribe charity for the poor. One measure proposed is to give them work, at so much per day, and refuse them all other aid. As to our home poor, they need, and should have help, but on an entirely different principle. Let those who can, be helped to employment, but in any event, let them be supplied with food and fuel. This is an absolute demand of charity, that we hope will be heeded. As to tramps, they should be dealt with, not on the principle of charity, but that of abating a nuisance that is believed to be a promoter of crime. With them the offer of work and refusal of food is equivalent to punishment that they will carefully avoid by keeping clear of the city. We should not, however, commingle tramps with the honest, unfortunate poor, and should not make our ill-will for the evil class an excuse for not helping the worthy poor.

SPECIE RESUMPTION.

Hon. B. H. Bristow, Secretary Treasury:

DEAR SIR:—Respect for your position, character and honesty leads to the belief that you will candidly consider views which, while not in agreement with your policy, are respectfully and honestly stated. You have already had public letters addressed you which discussed the more abstruse phases of the financial issue; this letter will be confined to the simple and practical phases of the subject. The leading points wherein we agree and disagree are as follows: We agree that specie payments are desirable; we disagree as to the method of reaching them. We probably do not estimate the desirability of specie payments equally, nor for the same reasons,—but we agree, in general terms, that the true policy of the country looks toward the ultimate resumption of specie payments among our own people. Your policy for resumption is, to enforce it by strong measures,—the forcible retirement of greenbacks being the latest proposition; ours is to develop the prosperity of the country by inspiring confidence and activity, and thus gain the wealth necessary to bring about the conditions essential to specie payments. You would repress prosperity, believing that gold is the basis of real business strength; we would promote prosperity, believing that specie payments at home will be the incident, or result of such prosperity. Such are the leading points of difference between us. You represent in your views a strong element; we also represent in our views a more numerous constituency.

In one particular an unnecessary indignity is put on the country, in the assumption of hard-money advocates, in their statements that this is not a specie-paying country. We do not need to remind you that the customs dues of the Government are paid in gold, as is the interest on our National bonds. The National bank notes rest on a deposit of those bonds, and so are backed by specie-paying obligations of the Government. This leaves our greenback circulation, which is the bone of contention. The struggle is to change the $375,000,000, in round numbers, of greenbacks, into specie. Let us look at the probable outcome of the two plans proposed.

Yours has been termed the Force Resumption plan. The general law, passed by the last Congress, and which was the first step toward the realization of your plan, was enacted in the belief that we had only to declare ourselves on the subject, and the ordinary operations of the Treasury, and the natural tendency of our people to adapt themselves to the inevitable, would prepare the way for resumption. This was the idea under which the Resumption act was passed. It is, to-day, a confessed failure. Your report to Congress, asking supplemental powers, and the loss of gold from the country, during the year, prove this. Should Congress grant the extra powers you ask, failure must, in the nature of things, still attend your efforts. Let us even assume that you could place $375,000,000 of 3 65-100 bonds, and retire greenbacks, we would have touched but one factor in the problem of Resumption of specie payments. But to retire $2,000,000 of greenbacks a month under the law, involves the issue, if demanded, of twenty per cent. additional of National bank notes,—so we will have as much currency afloat as before, with the difference that the Government endorses the one and is the maker of the other. Its credit is equally involved, in either case, in providing specie for its entire currency circulation. If you mean to secure an absolute contraction of currency, we will have the McCULLOCH experience repeated,—and it does not need to be stated that the country will not stand that. The 3 65-100 bond scheme, at most, then, means an addition of $12,000,000 to our annual interest payments, with no corresponding advantage. The retirement of $2,000,000 of greenbacks a month is so much child's play, as regards the solution of the problem before us.

It is certainly a clear proposition that in order to resume we must have the gold to resume with. It is a mere question of policy whether we draw down the volume of currency, so that we will require less gold to resume with, or provide a larger stock of gold, and resume without greatly reducing the currency volume. In either event, the first element in the problem is to acquire, under conditions that will permit us to *keep*, enough gold for the purpose. What amount of gold may be regarded as essential to this purpose, has never been accurately determined. $250,000,000 is the sum most frequently spoken of, and we cannot imagine how a change can be made, either in the volume of currency or the conditions of trade, that will lessen this amount. The Government now keeps a balance that approaches a hundred millions, in all forms, for its purposes. It will not be contended that the large area of country we have could get along with less than $150,000,000 additional. According to Dr. LINDERMAN we have about $127,000,000 of gold in this country at the present. The problem is, where and how will we get the remaining $123,000,000 needed? The answer is, we must either get it from Europe, or accumulate at home the product of our mines. *We appeal to the records of the Treasury Department for proof of the assertion that the gold cannot be drawn from Europe.* The record referred to is this: When Secretary BOUTWELL, in 1871-72, was selling bonds in Europe, he desired to have sent here, the trifle of sixteen million dollars of gold. The Bank of England at once sent word that if this were attempted, *it would use all its power to prevent the sale of another bond!* If, therefore, the money powers of Europe would not permit *sixteen millions* of gold to come to this country, when they were less disturbed in their finances than they are now, does any sane man believe they will permit $125,000,000 to come now? We will not get gold from Europe to resume with. That is a settled question.

The proposition has been put forward, that we need only establish a demand for gold, and it will naturally flow to us. This is not really correct, even as a proposition, as in our case, there are other questions and facts, beside those of demand and supply involved. But to consider this as it is stated: The demand referred to, must be greater or stronger than that made elsewhere. At the present the demand from Europe takes our gold from us; it is evident that if we would prevent this, our demand must be stronger than theirs. This strength is chiefly in two forms,—interest offered, and the compulsory power exercised. Europe does not pay more for gold than we do,—our rates of interest in the market being higher than are paid by England, though not higher than France pays. If, then, it was a mere question of interest, we could sell bonds, and import gold. *This we cannot do.* The other power wielded is that of creditor. We owe Europe, and the interest on our debt must be paid in gold, or its equivalent. Thus far we have not been able to sell enough abroad, in excess of what we bought, to pay our interest without exporting gold; and so long as we are in this situation, we must either pay our interest by issuing new bonds, from year to year, thus plunging steadily deeper into debt, or we must send abroad our gold. We have no power to create a demand, until we either cease to owe foreigners, or are able to export enough of produce or manufactures to pay our gold interest. Without the demand there certainly will be no accumulation. We are simply powerless in that direction.

This shuts us up to a single alternative, —to accumulate gold out of our home supply. To do this is one of the most delicate and difficult problems before us. Our mines produce an average of less than $60,000,000 per annum. All this is absorbed in paying interest on the bonds held abroad. If we can substitute something else in place of gold, we have opened the way for the solution of this problem. At the present, we buy about as much from, as we sell to, Europe. We have, therefore, but little chance to save our gold supply. But could we sell more than we buy, the balance will save the necessity of exporting gold. These are simple facts, understood and recognized as true. The question is, how shall we meet these conditions? Admitting that there are difficulties we have not the space to notice here, this much, at least, we regard as sure. If we can promote the activities of business, so that the laboring people of the country shall be generally employed, we will soonest establish the conditions that must precede the resumption of specie payments. No one disputes that the increase of real wealth in this or any country, represents the product of the labor of the working people. The kind of currency employed in promoting this industry is of far less consequence than that the people be employed. In international exchange gold is the recognized basis; but in home commerce, whatever commands confidence will answer the purpose. We hold that there has never been a day, since the war ended, when the greenback currency of the country did not command the confidence of our people. In the panic, greenbacks appreciated until they were nearly par with gold. Our currency, at least, was not responsible for the panic, and is not for the continued lack of business confidence. Yet a lack of business confidence is the real secret of our continued prostration. Why does it continue? Why have we a million willing to work who are compelled to idly suffer? Why does not the country throb with activity, in the necessary effort to accumulate real wealth, that we may have the means to call home our debt and stop the export of gold? In brief, why are we drifting from, rather than approaching, specie payments?

We answer, because of legislation that unsettles confidence, and proposes to keep it thus for four years to come. The Resumption act has in it all the evils and none of the benefits of specie payments. It is manifestly an incomplete piece of legislation, and no one can foresee what supplementary legislation will be required to enforce its pretensions. It is a maxim among our manufacturers that they need a settled policy on the part of the Government, rather than frequent changes in legislation, even if those changes were beneficial. So with all forms of business. *Fear* is what prevents men from entering upon new and large enterprises. And this fear rests upon the idea that Congress will legislate, the Secretary of the Treasury squeeze, and that thus values and business will shrink, until ruin stares the country in the face. The manufacturing and business element of the country ask you, Mr. Secretary, to end this terrible state of prostration. How? By the repeal of the Resumption act, and the relegation of the monetary question to the natural laws of trade. The problem, from our stand-point, seems plain and simple. To consider but one element,—were the million of workingmen, now idle, given employment, and the product of their labor, in the increase of wealth, put at fifty cents, each, per day, it would represent an actual increase of over $150,000,000 a year, now entirely lost. We state what we know, when we say that there is a feeling, largely prevalent, among our most intelligent people, that the Government is treating them cruelly. There is more suffering among the working people this Winter, than has been experienced since twenty years before. Our manufacturers and business men are terribly distressed. Business is a wild, and almost hopeless struggle with many. The lists of suits, foreclosures, judgments, liens, and the like, are appalling. Bankruptcies are swelling in number at a fearful rate. The moral sense of the people, in matters of business, is giving way, and men resort to expedients to save something from the wreck of their fortunes, such as they would not have thought of five years ago. We may differ in our views as to the cause of this,—unfortunately there is no room to differ as to the fact. You think the people overtraded, that this is the natural reaction, and that we must touch bottom. Specie payments, you think, are the basis on which the business prosperity of the country must rest. You propose to give us these in 1879. Can you, or any sane man, think that the country can endure this strain nearly four years? This country must be absolutely ruined, or we must have specie payments promptly, or it must recuperate on some other than specie currency.

We will trouble you with but one more point. Why should we press after specie payments as a home currency? We admit their general desirability, and that we should have them, so soon as they can be reached in accord with the laws of trade; but why should we crowd after and sacrifice all else for them? So far as interest on our debts, and our trade with foreign nations are concerned, we now pay specie. Why in our home trade press after specie? It is said it equalizes values, makes trade uniform, and gives prosperity. Does it? Except in the arbitrary sense in which gold measures values, it exerts no influence upon them. It does not keep up the prices of wheat, corn, land, iron, or anything else. England and the Continent are as prostrate as we, as regards business. It gives no uniformity to trade. Not to elaborate this point, we close by declaring that the way to resumption is through the development of the prosperity of the people. Our labor is the source of our wealth; the employment of labor depends on business activity; this in turn depends on business confidence. The Resumption act has disturbed and even paralyzed this confidence. Repeal it, and give us greenbacks, which command undiminished confidence, and the people of this country will cheerfully work out the specie-paying problem. They are honest, and willing to pay their debts, but want a chance for their lives. Give them this chance, and all will be well. Pardon the length of this hastily written article.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SCIENCE BYWAYS: A series of familiar dissertations on Life in other Worlds, Comets and the Sun; the North Pole, Rain, Danger from Lightning, Growth and Decay of Mind, the Brain and Mental facts, Automata, &c., to which is appended an essay entitled Money for Science. By Richard A. Proctor, author of Saturn, the Moon, the Sun, the Universe, &c. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, and for sale by J. R. Weldin & Co.

The title of this volume clearly sets forth its aim and contents. Prof. Proctor has the rare faculty of being able to talk of scientific matters without dealing largely in technical terms. He is a brilliant writer too. Hence his books are always received with favor and this one we opine will not be the exception to the general rule. The majority of the articles are reprinted from the *Cornhill* magazine.

DEATH, RESURRECTION AND THE JUDGMENT, from the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg. Vol. 1 of the Swedenborg Library, edited by G. B. F. Barrett. Published by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, Philadelphia. For sale in Pittsburgh, by W. A. Gildenfenney & Co.

Emanuel Swedenborg is better known now than he was a quarter of a century ago, and whatever views may be entertained of his theology, there are none who can gainsay his sweet spirit and ability. His ideas may be visionary, and much that he has written is of an ethereal character, but there is a grace and beauty that charms if it does not convince. This little volume gives a fair idea of his general style and of his religious belief.

ENGLISH RADICAL LEADERS. By R. J. Hinton. Published by G. P. Putnam & Co., New York, and for sale in Pittsburgh by R. S. Davis & Co.

Col. Hinton is an American journalist by profession, but an Englishman by birth. He wields a forcible pen and writes with clearness and beauty. In this book he gives brief biographies of the noted English Radical Leaders of the present day. They are not mere eulogies, but generally seem to be written in a spirit of fairness—faults as well as virtues being revealed. It is a handy book for this busy age,—as from it may be gleaned all the salient facts connected with the work and life of each prominent Radical leader.

MAE MADDEN. By Mary Murdoch Mason; with an Introductory Poem by Joaquin Miller. Published by Jamsen, McClurg & Co., Chicago, and for sale in Pittsburgh by R. S. Davis & Co.

This is an Italian love story. Its aim is to show how a strong, self-willed girl was won from her life of selfishness to one of nobleness, through winning a noble lover. The work is written in an easy, graceful style, contains a deal of fine sentiment, but is not especially noteworthy. The introductory poem, by Joaquin Miller, is short, but exhibits all the peculiarities of the poet, and is full of tender sentiment and strong, brave thought.

PERSONAL.

FENTON writes from Florida that his health is much improved.

PERE HYRCINTHE, it is said, has determined to locate permanently in Boston.

ADIRONDACK MURRAY thinks that pleasure is the proper and legitimate end of life.

SENATOR FERRY is bald, but he insists that he's heir apparent to the Presidency, nevertheless.

BEUST, Austrian Ambassador at London, is a bad copy of General Joe Johnston in physiognomy.

GOVERNOR ALLEN has entirely recovered from the malarial troubles, which have afflicted him during the fall, and is now as hearty and robust as ever.

MUSTAPHA FAZYL PASHA, the late brother of the Khedive, was famous for his sumptuous living and his propensity for reckless gambling.

Miss PHEBE COZZENS, of St. Louis, wants all her girl cousins who feel like it, to step forward, and with her become successful, orderly, and tidy lawyers.

GEN. A. H. COFFROTH is a rising man. He has been lawyer, General of militia, member of Congress, and now has reached the editorial chair of the Somerset *Democrat*.

JAMES LICK, the California millionaire, has been sued for $53,000 by his physician, who claims that amount for medical services extending over a period of twenty-five years.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT will give a full dress ball at his New York residence early in January. As Mr. Bennett is a bachelor, two well known leaders of fashion will receive for him.

OLIVER CROMWELL, who died 217 years ago, has at last had a statue erected to his memory. The Washington monument will probably be completed a couple of centuries hence.

IT is rumored in New York religious circles that Pere Hyacinthe is now en route to New York; that he has renounced Romanism, and is to have a call from a leading Boston church.

THE Rev. Mr. Noble, a Free Methodist preacher of Portage, Wis., has purchased a steamboat, in which he travels up and down the Wisconsin river holding revival meetings at every landing.

GOVERNOR HENDRICKS, of Indiana, has accepted an invitation to deliver the opening address of the Southern States Agricultural and Industrial Exposition, at New Orleans, on February 26th next.

MRS. DEMAS BARNES, wife of the editor of the Brooklyn *Argus*, died on the 23d inst. Mrs. Barnes was the daughter of the late Judge Hyde, of Otsego county, New York, and was 43 years of age.

GENERAL GEOGE B. MCCLELLAN, who is now living in Baltimore, will probably be appointed to a position in the service of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, with the title of General Superintendent or General Manager.

WALT WHITMAN lately presented the Camden Home for Friendless Children with a fifty pound pig, and a card accompanying it read as follows: "Dear children, make room for this little pig among you.

"WALT WHITMAN."

THE story that Tweed was seen in the streets of Havana is contradicted in our dispatches. It was a case of mistaken identity. Those of our countrymen abroad who may possess stout figures and large noses are likely to attract unusual attention for some weeks to come.

IT is now declared that Thomas, otherwise Thomassen, who attempted to destroy the steamer Mosel with dynamite, is a native of Germany. He was born at Bockholt, in Prussian Westphalia, but was taken to America at the age of two years. Enough that he was not born here.

CONGRESSMAN TOWNSEND is disposed to be good natured over his humble place on the committees. He writes to a friend: "I was put upon the Committee on Revolutionary Claims and Claims of the War of 1812, so that if any false proofs were presented I could correct them from my own memory."

GEORGE H. HAMILTON, a weak-minded young man of twenty-three, committed suicide for an unrequited love in Cincinnati last Tuesday. He was poor; she was rich. Her parents didn't want him for a son-in-law, and she didn't seem to care for him; so he evened up matters by shooting away what brains he had.

WHEN Congress assembled on the 4th of March, 1869, the candidates for Speaker of the House were James G. Blaine, who received 135 votes; and Michael C. Kerr, of Indiana, who received 57 votes. The condition of affairs was exactly reversed at the opening of the present session, when Mr. Kerr was chosen over Mr. Blaine.

EARL FITZWILLIAM proposes to give strikers a severe lesson. The colliers struck for higher wages nine months ago at his Rothenham pits, which were then closed. They now want to resume work on the owner's original terms, but the Earl has declared that the collieries shall not be reopened during his lifetime. The Earl is sixty years of age.

PRESIDENT GRANT and Secretary Belknap have ordered Dr. Linderman, Superintendent of the United States Mint, to procure appropriate medals of the cannon captured during the Mexican war, for the purpose of presenting one each to the veteran soldiers of the Mexican war who will congregate at Philadelphia at the Centennial Celebration July 4, 1876.

SOJOURNER TRUTH has written a letter in which she says: "I am endeavoring to obtain a little money by the sale of my book. I cannot go around now, I am too lame. My limb is getting along very fast under the treatment of a horse doctor—all other doctors failed. I wanted to be at Philadelphia in May, before the great rush, and trust some of my friends will provide a place for me."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

NEARLY all the coal mines in Wyoming Territory are worked by Chinamen.

THIS is the children's week, just between the dark of the old year and the daylight of the new.

BY the latest investigations, it is shown that there are about 20,310 blind people in the United States, 11,353 of whom are men and 8977 women.

THE absurd story about the phenix grew out of the fact that phenixes always roosted in ash trees, and hence when they took wing they were said to "rise from their ashes."

AT the last session of the Floods Relief Committee, Madame MacMahon reported that 29,000,000 francs has been secured by French and foreign subscription for the sufferers.

A YOUNG MAN asked his bachelor uncle: "What advice would you give to a young man who was contemplating matrimony?" "I should advise him to keep on contemplating it."

MAYOR FULTON, of Galveston, writes to Mayor Cobb, of Boston, that the latter city gave more money to aid the sufferers from the Texas floods than all the other cities of the country combined.

A REPORTER, in Paris, in looking up the particulars of a murder, got in the wrong apartment and was nearly smothered with kisses by an emotional pair who mistook him for their returned son, who had been absent twenty years.

IT IS said that the recent sale of blooded stock by President Grant was merely preliminary to the disposal of the St. Louis farm itself. An Indianapolis Company has partially accepted Gen. Grant's terms—793 acres at $300 per acre, or $237,900 for the whole.

THE United States Government has sued Obadiah Durgan, of Portland, Me., and recovered $5 from him for stopping a mail-stage to search it for whisky supposed to be carried by the driver in contravention of the State laws, the Court holding that the Federal law must take precedence.

A GIRL and boy, between the ages of fifteen and seventeen, were noticed in a long and close conversation in the Atlanta depot. At length the boy began to weep, his loud boo-hoos attracting a crowd. "What's the matter?" asked a sympathizer. "He wants me to marry him, and I won't," replied the girl. The spectators withdrew.

A MAN who never permitted a lady to cross a muddy street unattended if he could help it; who made it a practice to drop his knees as a seat for any tired stranger in an overloaded car, who was always good-natured in a crowd, no matter how much they shoved, and who stuck to his fellowmen closer than a brother, is now in the Penitentiary for pocket-picking.

ABERNETHY, the great physician, said that a glass of ale before bedtime is a cure for sleeplessness. Another authority says that holding the hands in water will bring slumber to the eyelids. Now arrives a writer in Moore's *Rural New Yorker* who recommends a heartfelt prayer as a remedy for those to whom Morpheus does not easily come. Thank you.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE school teachers are becoming so plentiful in the East that the Boston papers are begging the scores of fair damsels who are crowding the Normal Schools to adopt any other occupation or livelihood than teaching. One vacancy in the public schools brings from fifty to one hundred and fifty applicants for the position, each with strong recommendations and the most implicit faith that she, and she alone, deserves the situation.

MR. BEECHER says he does not choose to be tried again on the main charge before "a council of ministers who come together on Tuesday and must go home on Saturday." Any "legitimate tribunal" he will not evade. "But," he says, "if I can help it, I will not sit before a jury of foxes and wolves." The council which he thus rejects is a mutual council, of which half would be chosen by himself and half by Mrs. Moulton. Now, which half are the foxes and which the wolves.—*N. Y. Independent.*

[From the New York Evening Post.]
CHRISTMAS EVE 1875.

FROM THE SPANISH.

No trumpet blast profaned
The day on which the Prince of Peace was born:
No bloody streamlet stained
Earth's silver rivers on that sacred morn;
But o'er the peaceful plain
The war-horse drew the peasant's loaded wain.

The soldier had laid by
His sword, and stripped the corslet from his breast,
And hung his helm on high,
The sparrow's Winter home and Summer nest;
And with the same strong hand
That flung the barbed spear, he tilled the land.

Oh! time for which we yearn!
Oh! Sabbath of the nations, long foretold!
Season of peace, return!
Like a late Summer when the year grows old:
When its sweet sunny days
Steep mead and mountain-side in golden haze.

For now two rival kings
Flaunt o'er our bleeding land their hostile flags,
And every morning brings
The hovering vulture from the mountain crags
To where the battle plain
Is strewn with dead, the youth and flower of Spain.

Christ is not come while yet
O'er half the earth the threat of battle lowers,
And our own fields are wet
Beneath the battle-cloud, with crimson showers—
The life-blood of the slain.
Poured out where thousands die that one may reign.

Yet soon, o'er half the earth,
In every temple, crowds shall kneel again
To celebrate His birth
Who brought the message of good will to men;
And bursts of joyous song
Shall shake the roof above the prostrate throng.

Christ is not come while there
The men of blood, whose crimes affront the skies,
Kneel down in act of prayer,
Amid the joyous strains, and, when they rise,
Go fourth, with sword and flame,
To waste the land in His most holy Name.

Oh when the day shall break
O'er realms unlearned in warfare's cruel arts,
And all their rillions wake
To tasks of peaceful hands and loving hearts,
On such a blessed morn
Well may the nations say that Christ is born.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

The Cross.

Quaint though the construction be of the following poem, yet never has the story of the Cross been told with more truthful simplicity:

Blest they who seek,
While in their youth,
With spirit meek,
The way of truth,
To them the sacred Scriptures now display,
Christ, as the only true and living way;
His precious blood on Calvary was given
To make them heirs of endless bliss in Heaven,
And e'en on earth the child of God can trace
The glorious blessings of his Saviour's grace.
For them he bore
His father's frown;
For them he wore
The thorny Crown;
Nailed to the Cross,
Endured its pain,
That His life's loss
Might be their gain.
Then haste to choose,
That better part,
Nor e'en dare refuse
The Lord thy heart,
Lest He declare,
"I know you not,"
And deep despair
Should be your lot.

Now look to Jesus who on Calvary died
And trust on Him who there was crucified

Untrue to Himself.

He is a second-hand clothier, and holds forth in South St. Joseph. It was the hour of ten in the morning when he reeled into an adjoining establishment, fell into a chair, weaved his hands into the fangled locks of his gray hair, and rocking back and forth, moaned out:

"Oh! dear, oh! dear, I ish ruined."

"Vat is the matter, Jacob," asked his sympathizing brother in the trade, bending over him.

"You remember dat coat vot I paid six bits for on yesterday?"

"Yes, I remember him."

"Just now a man from the country comes in and asks me how much for dat, I tells him dree dollars; and would you believe it, Moses, he puts his hand right into his pocket and pays de full price without a word—" Here he lowered his voice to the lowest whisper—"so help me gracious, Moses, I believ he'd paid me five dollars, just the same."

"Jacob, how you vas swindle yourself."

"Dat vas vot makes me hate mine self so much as never vas."—*St. Joseph Gazette.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Assets January 1, 1875.....$778,251.56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

ELECTIONS.

BANK OF INDUSTRY,
PITTSBURGH, December 27, 1875.
ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELECTION of Nine Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 4th, 1876, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
M. HANRAHAN, Cashier.
82:7

GERMAN NAT. BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,
PITTSBURGH, December 15, 1875.
ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for nine Directors of this Bank to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1876, between the hours of eleven A. M. and two P. M.
JOS. LAURENT, Cashier.
y30

SMITHFIELD NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 11, 1875.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors will be held at the Bank, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1876, from one to three P. M.
W. W. SCOTT, Cashier.

DUQUESNE NATIONAL BANK.—The annual election for ten Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, No. 93 Smithfield street, on TUESDAY, January the 11th prox., between the hours of eleven A. M. and — P. M.
A. H. PATTERSON, Cashier.
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 14, 1875.

ELECTION—THIRD NATIONAL BANK—The annual election for nine Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11th, between the hours of eleven A. M. and one P. M.
W. STEINMEYER, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1875. y41

THIRD NATIONAL BANK,
ALLEGHENY, PA., Dec. 13, 1875.
ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11, 1876, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
H. A. SPANGLER, Acting Cashier.
de14-41y

IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
PITTSBURGH, December 10, 1875.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 11, 1876, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.
GEO. R. DUNCAN, Cashier.
de14

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK—AN Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at its Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11, 1876, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
F. M. GORDON, Cashier.
PITTSBURGH, December 11, 1875. de14

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS'
PITTSBURGH, December 11, 1875.
ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 11, 1876, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
W. A. SHAW, Cashier.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, December 10, 1875.
ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 46 Fifth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 11, 1876, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.
A. LONG, Cashier.
y40

CITY NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, December 11, 1875.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1876, between the hours of eleven A. M. and two P. M.
J. W. TAYLOR, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
PITTSBURGH, December 11, 1875.
ELECTION. THE ANNUAL election for nine Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1876, between the hours of twelve M. and two P. M.
JAMES H. WILLOCK, Cashier.
y35

MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK.—The annual election for Directors will be held at the Bank, TUESDAY, January 11th, 1876, from two till three P. M.
WM. R. THOMPSON, Cashier.

FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, December 10, 1875.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1876, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.
S. GEORGE, JR., Cashier.
29:7

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, December 10, 1875.
ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for nine Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1876, between the hours of eleven A. M. and one P. M.
R. K. WILSON, Cashier.

MEETINGS.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA REFORM SCHOOL,
Cor. Fourth avenue and Market street,
PITTSBURGH, PA., Dec. 24, 1875.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Contributors to the PENNSYLVANIA REFORM SCHOOL (late House of Refuge of Western Pennsylvania) will be held at the office of the institution, corner Fourth avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa., on MONDAY, the 3d day of January, A. D. 1876, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, noon, to hear the report of the Board of Managers and to elect Officers and Managers for the ensuing year.
By order of the Board.
y31 JOSIAH KING, Sec'y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF GAS AND OIL METERS
FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they will receive prompt attention.
R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
SATURDAY, AT Wm. Semple's.
A Very Attractive and Fine Line of Seasonable
DRESS GOODS,
In all the very newest materials and most fashionable styles and designs, in all grades and qualities, and are offered at Special Low Prices.
All the Newest Shades in
COLORED ALPACAS!
Mohairs, Serges, French Merinos, Cashmeres, Arctic and Knickerbocker Suitings, newest things in Camel's Hair Suitings, Sateens, Silk Poplins, &c., &c., some extra good bargains in this line.
One of the largest varieties and assortments of Low and Medium Priced Dress Goods ever placed on our counters.
12½c to 25c, Plaid and Plain Dress Goods, different materials, splendid bargains.
From 25c and upwards, a beautiful line of Finer Goods, worth full one-third more.
The remarkable success attending our sales of
BLACK CASHMERES!
At 75c, 80c, 85c, 90c, and finer goods show them to be the Very Best of Value. Our line includes goods from 50c to $2.50.
Special Bargains in
Black and Colored Dress Silks
From $1 to $3.50 per yard.
A very choice line in colors—our own importation.
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT!
Is very complete in all desirable fabrics.
REST POSSIBLE VALUE AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FED

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Special attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Dec. 27, 1875.

Saturday being a legal holiday we have nothing special to record. Business was more generally observed than usual, owing to the day on which Christmas occurred.

Says the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*: The first symptoms of an important change in the tendency of financial and trade affairs are noticeable to-day. The country demand for currency has fallen off very largely, and the aggregate shipment of currency to the country this evening will probably be less than half as much as it has been any day for the past week. This is, of course, partly in anticipation of the holiday interruption of business. After to-morrow there will be two holidays together, then a broken week's business, and then two more holidays. Altogether, the business of the next nine or ten daws will be small compared to the last ten, and in view of this we should expect to see a large decrease of the flow of currency from the East to the West. Another point to be considered is that there has already been an immense amount of currency sent into the country. In ten days at least $4,000,000 of currency have been sent out. Some also has been received back, but the net outgo of currency to the country in that time has probably been over $3,000,000. Currency, of course, is used for scarcely anything else in the country but to pay to the farmers for their products or their cattle and hogs. Judging by the large proportion of this currency that has gone through the Stock Yards National Bank and from other banks outside the big and rich sections of Iowa and Illinois, we should say that three-fourths of the currency sent out would be paid for hogs and cattle. It will circulate in those districts, and as each dollar will make many payments, it is possible that there is currency enough out there now to nearly market the whole hog crop. The stock of currency here has been drawn down so low by the drain to the country that several of the banks are still ordering from New York. There has also been a disposition on the part of some savings banks to strengthen their currency resources.

A New York evening paper says the impression prevails among bankers of long experience and sagacity that money will rule higher next year than it has this, and that with the return of currency in January rates will not fall to where they were a few weeks since. This opinion is founded on the belief that general trade will be much better next year than it has been this. Just how much ground there is for the expectation of a better *general* trade next year is difficult to say. But as far as the Northwest and West are concerned, we have already expressed the opinion that the increase of wealth in the West, or at least the concentration of the wealth of the country in the West, *will* make a much better trade in the West next year. Notwithstanding the low prices of wheat and a few other products the farmers have made money in the last two years, because the prices of all the goods they consume are lower in proportion than the prices of products. If the apprehensions in regard to the act for specie resumption in 1879 were out of the way, there is but little doubt that there would be a general revival of business next year.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, December 25, 1875.

Business was pretty generally suspended to-day, and our report of the leading markets is rather brief in consequence. Trade was dull all week, as it always is at this particular time, and then the wet weather and almost impassable condition of the country roads was not without their influence in the same direction. It is apprehended that trade is destined to be very dull until spring, but we are in hopes that business will brighten up next month, notwithstanding recent numerous failures will have a tendency to prevent a high restoration of confidence—a matter of the greatest importance. We look for an improved demand for Pittsburg manufactures early in the new year, and with employment for the masses so that they can earn the means of subsistence, business is certain to revive, and not before. Some attribute the stagnation in business to a want of money, claiming that there is not sufficient currency to do the business, but there is no scarcity of money; what is more important is to get it into circulation—here is where the trouble lies.

APPLES—Selling in a jobbing way at $2.75@3.75 ₱ bbl for common to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—Sells at 75c ₱ gallon.

BUTTER—Prime to choice rolls steady, with regular sales at 28@30c.

BEANS—Goodlnme very dull. Navies, $1.25@1.30 ₱ bushel for round lots.

CHEESE—Prime Ohio Factory, 13¾@14c; ditto New York, 14@15c.

CRANBERRIES—$10 to $11 ₱ barrel.

CIDER—Dull; 5@7 ₱ bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—7¾@8c.

DRIED FRUIT—Is reported steady, with a fair local demand at full prices. Apples, 10¼@11c for quarters; Peaches, 15@17c for new halves.

EGGS—Fresh, 28@30c—most of the sales at the inside rate. Pickled dull at 20@25c, with the market overstocked.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. Spring Wheat Flours, $5.25@5.50 for Wisconsin and $5.50@5.75 for Minnesotas; red winters, $6@6.50 for new, and $6.75@7 for old. Rye Flour, $5.25@5.50. Buckwheat, 3½@3¾ ₱ lb.

GROCERIES—Trade in groceries continues dull, and the leading markets devoid of any new or important features to which reference has not previously been made in those columns.

SUGARS.			
Cut Loaf	12¾	Standard R	10⅜
Crushed	11¾	Standard Ex C	10¾
Granulated	11¾	Refined Yellows	9½@9¾
Powdered	12	N. O. new crop	8¾@9¾
Standard A	10¾		

COFFEES.			
Fancy Rio	28	R. Rio, lb pkgs	26¾
Prime Rio	24½@25	R. Rio, loose	25
Good Rio	22 @23	Roasted Java	40
Old Gov. Java	34		

RICE.			
Carolina	8	Rangoon	7

TEAS.			
Young Hyson	45 @1 00	Japan	40 @ 85
Gunpowder	60 @1 10	Oolong	35 @ 85
Imperial	80 @ 90	Souchong	35 @ 75

FRUITS.			
Val. Raisins, per lb	11¾	Turkish Prunes	8 @ 9
L. Raisins, per box	2 25	French Prunes	10 @12
Currents, per lb	8		

SYRUPS.			
Choice	70 @75	Fair	55 @60
Prime	65 @70	Dark	45 @50

MOLASSES.			
N.O. choice	70	N.O. strictly prime	68
N.O. prime	65	Demarara	50@55

SOAPS.			
Best Wax	7¾	Babbit's Best, per box	7 25
Superior Wax	6¾		
Woman's Friend	5¾	White Russian, per box	6 00
Duchess, per box	3 50		

GRAIN—Wheat continues quiet and unchanged; Penna., Ohio and Indiana red, $1.25@1.30 for fair to prime; prime Michigan red, $1.35@1.37. Red sells quickly and at better prices relatively than white. The Oat market has not varied much recently; Penna. and Ohio mixed, 38@39c; do white, 42@43c; prime western white, 43@44c. New Corn quoted at 50@52c. Shelled dull and weak, according to condition and quality; new Ear 44@45c; old Shelled free in elevator, 53@54c. Rye is still quoted at 80@85c.

HAY—Upland prairie is firm, and we now quote at $14@15; timothy is still quoted at $17@20 for baled, on wharf or track.

MILL FEED—Is reported very dull, but prices remain about as last quoted.

ONIONS—Very dull; $1.25@1.50 ₱ bbl.

POULTRY—There was an active demand for dressed Chickens and Turkeys yesterday, and with a meagre supply dealers were enabled to realize better prices—14@15c for the former and 18@19c for the latter.

POTATOES—The receipts within the past few days were more liberal, and with a light demand the market is reported dull; Peach Blows, on track, 40@42c.

PROVISIONS—The market continues slow and prices easy, although there has been no quotable change since the date of our last report. Hogs were lower this week than they have been this season, and the products are sympathizing; our latest advices from the west report that packers generally are disposed to operate cautiously, indicating that they are apprehensive of still lower prices.

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb	15½	Do. half barrels	14
Shoulders, S.C.	11¼	Lard, Ref. for summer use, in tierces	—
Breast Bacon, S. C.	15¼	Do. in ¾ bbls	—
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old	15¼	Do. in buckets	14½
Beef Tongues, S. C. per doz	—	Do. 3 lb caddies	16¾
Bacon Shoulders	10½	Do. 5 lb do	16¾
Rib Sides	—	Do. 6 lb do	17
Short Rib do	10	Ham Sausage	17
Clear Sides	14¾	Carbon Oil	—
Mess Pork, per bbl	$22.00	Cheese	—
Family Mess Pork	22.00	Pig's Feet, in kegs	$2.30
Short Cut	22.00	Do. do. ¾ bbls	4.50
Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per lb	12½	Do. do. bbls	9.50

RAGS—Good mixed, 2¼@3c.

SEEDS—Not enough doing to establish rates. Flax Seed nominal at $1.35@1.40; Timothy, $2.25@2.50; Clover, $7.50@7.75.

TALLOW—City Rendered, 9¾@10c.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, December 25, 1875.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Trade continues dull, and while prices are a shade higher as compared with last week, the general position of the market, so far at least as the refining interest is concerned, is anything but satisfactory; indeed, it is in a worse condition now than ever before known in the history of the trade. In former years it was thought to be bad enough when at times the refiner could not more than get his own money back, but for some time past, we are assured by those who are in a position to know, there has been an actual loss of from 25 to 50c ₱ bbl. The result is that business is almost entirely suspended. Nearly all of our refineries are stopped—some of them have been cold for weeks, and they are not likely to be started up again until there is good evidence of a very decided improvement. One, and about the only good effect of this stagnation, is that it has curtailed the production of refined very materially, and this, in connection with a reduction in stock, may, after a time, have a tendency to stimulate the demand, and enable refiners to obtain living rates. In regard to the raw article there is not much that is new to report—prices have declined slightly within the past couple of days, but are remarkably well sustained in view of the depressed condition of the product. For this various reasons are assigned. One is the diminished production, which is from 10,000 to 12,000 barrels per day less than at the corresponding time last year; then some of the pipe companies have been buying freely, stimulating competition, and another matter, bearing in the same direction, is that a very considerable reduction has been made in the stock in the producing regions. As intimated in a former report, the impression is gaining ground in well-informed circles that unless some new territory is opened up, the raw article will command more money in 1876 than during the year which is drawing so near to a close.

REFINED.

The market has been very quiet during the past couple of days, although prices are a trifle higher than this day week. Our latest eastern advices, under date of yesterday, quoted Philadelphia delivery at 12½c; Baltimore, 12¼c; in cars here, 9¾@10¾. These figures, it is said, do not cover cost by from 25 to 50c ₱ bbl.

CRUDE.

As compared with the early part of the week, prices have declined from 5 to 7½c ₱ bbl. Immediate shipment at Parker was quoted yesterday at $1.75, and United certificates at $1.74½. Barge oil—delivered here—nominal at $1.80@1.82½.

OIL BARRELS.

There is little or no movement in Barrels, notwithstanding it is said that prices are down lower than ever before in this market; countries quoted at $1.08@1.10, and city make, $1.15@1.20.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, December 25, 1875.

CATTLE.

The most noticeable feature this week was the very decided falling off in the receipts—over one hundred cars short of last week. However, with a light demand, the attendance of buyers, especially from the country, being unusually small, the market was draggy, and while holders held with more tenacity there was no quotable or general improvement in prices. Some dealers reported a slight advance on the better grades, the supply of which was very light, but while there have been better rates obtained in some instances we do not think it was general. Shippers, being apprehensive of hard markets in the east next week, again bought sparingly, and were in no mood to pay an advance.

The highest price paid was 6.80 for extra fat oxen, and 7 head brought 6¾c. There were some few Christmas cattle on sale, but they could not be sold, and had to go on in first hands. As stated in our report of Thursday, butchers cannot in the present depressed condition of business afford to pay fancy prices for stock; and furthermore, beef of the character does not sell well, as the re is too much fat and not enough meat; people do not relish paying 20 or 25c ₱ lb for fat.

As we are now in the middle of the holiday season the consumption of beef, as is always the case during the time in question, has been very much curtailed by the substitution of poultry and game, consequently fewer cattle are required, and this accounts for the slow market this week by the over of the very limited supply. Prime beeves may be fairly quoted at 6@6¼c; medium to good, 5@5½c; stockers and feeders, 3@4c. All grades excepting stockers are said to be lower now than they have been for several years.

SHEEP.

The run was again large, but there was a very decided falling off in point of quality as compared with last week; the market for all grades—especially common and medium—was very dull, and prices declined from 40c to 50c ₱ cwt. The eastern market, it is said, was very dull and heavy all week, being overstocked, and this, as a matter of course, had its effect as it caused a falling off in the demand, and with large offerings a decline was the natural result. It is probable that the reaction this week will cut down shipments from the source of supply next week, but it is not likely that there will be any decided improvement in prices as the market is very tight until after the holidays. Prime 100 lb sheep is quotable at 5@5½c; good, 90@95 lb, 4½@4¾c; 80@85 lb, 4@4¼c; extra 115@130 lb, 5½@5¾c.

HOGS.

Progress of the Packing.

The Chicago *Daily Commercial Bulletin*, in its weekly review of the packing, says:

"The interference of the holidays tends to make the week a short one, and the business in the aggregate only moderate. The receipts of hogs have been fair, and prices have receded 25@30c per 100 lbs, at most of the leading packing points. The reduction has induced fair purchases on packing account, and the shortage, as compared with last year, has no doubt been slightly reduced. The quality of the hogs is also reported better—in fact, this may be expected from week to week for some time to come. The hogs probably will be much heavy-er heavier, than those received during the season of 1872-73, but the meat is not quite so solid, owing to the fact that the corn is not so dry, and the shrinkage is greater, though not so large as reported one month ago. The yield of lard shows considerable improvement over last year, reporting an increase of 4@6 lbs. At this point, business has been moderately active, though packers were not anxious to run large lines on account of the scarcity of purchases of hogs were somewhat restricted. Prices for manufactured products have receded somewhat, and there is supposed to be little profit in the business, they were not inclined to take the chances in slaughtering and carrying the product forward. Comparisons with the business of the week one year ago would be hardly admissible, as the report for the present week is made up about a month earlier than usual. At St. Louis, business is progressing favorably, though packers are moving cautiously and watching the situation closely. At Milwaukee there is a fair business doing, mainly confined to the manufacture of meats. At Indianapolis packers are doing a moderate business—product going forward quite freely. At Louisville, packers have increased their business somewhat, as hogs have arrived quite freely, and a good trade with interior Southern points is anticipated. At interior points in Ohio and Indiana packing is progressing quietly, and some points are preparing to close, with a lighter business than transacted last year. At interior points in Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, packers are doing a moderate business, and in most cases anticipate fair receipts of hogs of excellent quality during the balance of the season."

The following table exhibits the packing in Chicago from Nov. 1:

1875	781,634	1873	990,284
1874	935,553	1872	629,782

The Situation in Wheat.

A New York paper concludes an elaborate article on the situation of the Wheat market as follows: Can and will holders of prime wheat maintain their present position until the new crops of winter wheat are worked off, or will they drop prices sufficiently to compete with them? The answer to the first part of the question is yes; for the holders are the heaviest houses in the trade in Liverpool, New York, Chicago and Milwaukee. Besides, the Greeks hold a very considerable amount in the British markets, and are always tenacious holders; while the country, which has the grain, and many other banks from New York to Chicago have eagerly sought loans for their hard, handsome wheat, and, it is said, are still urging their money upon dealers with 10c ₱ bushel margin. The ability, therefore, is undoubted; for, with present aid from the bank, they can buy and hold the whole crop, good and bad. The latter part of the question, however, is more doubtful, and the chief interest of trade is centered upon its answer, grave fears being expressed that some of the holders will retain and sell the first opportunity they get to move a round lot. "Will they hold?" however, is the all-important question just now. Were this speculation entirely upon other people's or banks' money, the result would be less doubtful and there would-te every indication on the part of the speculators to hold, and the banks would be compelled for self-protection to see them through. But in this case the houses engaged are all abundantly responsible, and hence the willingness of the banks to loan, with little regard to the merits of the speculation, as they know their borrowers to be good for any decline that may occur. For this same reason, these houses are becoming more cautious, if not timid, for none of them will risk enough to swamp themselves in case the result should be against them. This feeling is causing a thorough review of the basis of current values and of the prospects of the speculation, although some of the largest holders explain that they do not expect a revival of demand within two months, while others do not look for any general export movement before next May.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH:

Wool.

BOSTON, December 25.—Wool was quiet, without any important changes, the demand being chiefly upon fine fleeces and combing and delaine; sales of X and XX Pennsylvania and Ohio at 44@45c; No. 1 do at 50c; Michigan X and above 42@45c; No. 1 46@47c; common 40@44c; Wisconsin X and above 42@44c; New York, State, Vermont and New Hampshire 42@44c; tub washed fine 50@55c; do. Kentucky 50@55c; unmilled fine 50@55c; unwashed 34c for common western, and 46@48c for Kentucky; good to choice Kentucky clothing unwashed shorts 37½@40c; western unwashed fine 30@35c; medium 35@37c; pulled lambs only in fair demand; western supers and extras held at 38@46c; eastern supers 47@50c; New York supers 42½@46c.

Live Stock.

CINCINNATI, December 25.—Hogs: receipts light; market firm; some lots held over for higher prices; common light $6.50@6.80; fair to good packing $6.90@7.15; choice heavy $7.20@7.25.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,

DEALER IN

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,

Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Railroad Locomotive Tire, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers,

Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc,

W. J. Hammond,

Cor. Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S

AROMATIC

Schiedam Schnapps

This celebrated Beverage acknowledged by the whole MEDICAL FACULTY as a superlative

TONIC! DIURETIC!

Anti-Dyspeptic and Invigorating Cordial.

Used and called for daily by thousands, is offered to all who are in need and suffering, with the assurance of its PURITY and RELIABILITY.

UDOLPHO WOLFE CO.,

No. 15 Beaver street, New York.

Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
Beware of counterfeits and imitations.
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.
CANBY, GILPIN & CO.,
W. H. BROWN & BRO.,
BALTIMORE.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT 7 P. M.

Pittsburg, December 26, 1875.

Stations.	Above low water—ft.	Change in 24 hours—ft.	In	Kind of Weather.	Wind.
Cairo, Ill	14	2	↑	N	Lt. Rain.
Cincinnati, Ohio	22	5	↑	NW	Lt. Rain.
Dubuque, Iowa	8	8	↑	NW	Fair.
Keokuk, Iowa	3	6	—	NW	Cloudy.
Leavenworth, Ks	5	6	↑	N	Clear.
Louisville	10	11	↑	S	Lt. Rain.
Memphis, Tenn	11	4	—	SW	Lt. Rain.
Nashville, Tenn	11	3	↑	S	Thr'ng.
Pittsburgh, Pa	12	3	—	S	Cloudy.
Shreveport, La	12	2	↑	W	Cloudy.
St. Louis, Mo	7	7	—	N	Cloudy.
Vicksburg, Miss	21	4	—	SW	Cloudy.

L. A. WELSH,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

THE water at this point commenced to recede at 12 o'clock on Saturday night, at which time the mark indicated is feet; last evening they showed 16 feet 6 inches. Cloudy and warm—unusually so, the thermometer at 2 P. M. yesterday marking 75. However, it is scarcely possible that this unseasonable weather will hold out much longer.

THE little stern-wheel R. E. Lee was sold at Mobile a few days ago.

THE Simpson Horner sunk a coal boat below Vicksburg, going down, this trip.

THE Andes has 100 tons for Pittsburgh, which she will have to reship at Wheeling.

THE Sam Brown arrived yesterday, and the Ironsides, Joe Walton, Coal Valley and other boats are about due.

ELEVEN feet of water reported in the Allegheny on Saturday—the highest point it has reached since last spring.

THE Granite State extended her trip to Cincinnati last week, where she was to get 300 tons of sugar and molasses.

THE Emma Graham is reported as having arrived at Cincinnati on Friday night, and was to have left for Pittsburgh on Saturday.

MR. I. W. SCOTT, clerk of the Fearless, left St. Louis for Pittsburgh, by rail, on Thursday night. He remained behind to settle up the boat's business.

THE steamer T. T. Hillman has been sold by Captain Ambrose to T. G. Ryman, and others, for $7,500, and will be turned over to the new owners on arrival at Nashville.

PILOT MIKE KELLY reports that the coal barge which was sunk by the Lioness, this fall, at Goose Island, is now lying bottom upward in the middle of the river, at Harker's Bend.

THE George Lysle grounded two barges of coal at Critchfield's on Tuesday. One broke in two, and the other will, probably. The Lysle has gone on with the balance of her tow.

CAPT. LESS WARK has purchased the Quickstep, and will place her in the upper coast trade. She is a good packet, and, under the guidance of so popular an officer is bound to succeed.

THE Lioness, Hornet No. 2, Dick Fulton No. 3 and Fred Wilson No. 2 departed on Saturday with tows of coal, and the Sam Miller, John Penney, Tom Dodsworth and John Dippold arrived.

THE "War of the Giants" is that the rivalry between the steamers Thompson Dean and the James Howard is called by some of our amateurs. The competition between other waters craft is doubtless only a battle of lilliputs.

WHEN the Alf Stevens passed Liberty Island on Thursday the A. J. A. Baker was aground on the lower end. Where she had been helping the Carrie V. Kountz, but she appeared in a fair way to get off. The Kountz is on her way out.

COMMODORE JACK HUMPHREYS is on his way here to advertise and bill Danny McAleer for a lecture in the city. Subject, "What I dont know about the railroad business is worth knowing." Flee or dance, I'm thar." Seats free.—*Louisville Courier.*

EVERSON, who was stabbed on board the towboat Mary Ann, ascertain of which we had made reyterday morning, remarked before he died: "This is a nice Christmas gift to go home to my mother, isn't it?" His mother lives in Washington City.

THE Vicksburg *Herald* says: The steamboat 2,000-bale carrier R. E. Lee, built at Mobile two years ago, was sold at auction at the port named last Wednesday for $13,250. Captain Conrad was the purchaser. She was no kin to the champion Vicksburg packet Lee."

THE Salt Valley arrived on Saturday, and will depart for Ironton to-day at 3 P. M.; in addition to giving particular attention to way business she will tow-lpt-hrough to Cincinnati. Being a permanent fixture in the trade between Pittsburgh and Ironton, she deserves, as she receives, a liberal patronage.

THE Robert Mitchell, en route from New Orleans to Cincinnati, has the following for Pittsburgh: Lindsay & Co., 9 bbls molasses; Graham & Co., 44 bbls molasses; Duff & Son, 96 bbls molasses; Stevenson & Bro., 94 bbls molasses; S. Means & Co., 25 bbls molasses and 10 bbls sugar.

THE coal men generally are decidedly opposed to damming the Ohio river, and many of them are opposed to experimenting with it to ascertain facts about which so much has been said and written. They want the experimenting done on some of the smaller streams, so that in case of a failure, and failure it will not be an obstruction to navigation.

THE Vicksburg *Herald*, of the 21st, says: The Utah is not expected to make a second trip to Yazoo and Tallahatchie rivers. Captain Sturdivant says it is useless for outside boats to go into Yazoo river, as it is just impossible to get a load of cotton at any price, even when it is so plentiful as now. Shippers along that river appreciate the benefit of home packets and stick to them.

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A DECK-HAND and the carpenter of the Garry Owen, according to a statement in the Shreveport *Telegram* of Monday, have been found guilty of an attempt at outrage on the persons of two young emigrants girls, aged respectively thirteen and eleven years. The former accused is in jail, the latter will take it, it seems, failed. The citizens of Shreveport were greatly excited about the matter.

A DISPATCH from Frankfort of Dec. 25th, says: The Kentucky river is rising slowly, with 8 feet of water in the canal. A dispatch from the officers of the Eureka, that left here Friday morning and passed Lock No. 1 last night, report that about 150 feet of the dam at No. 1 was washed out on Friday morning, which will interfere very much in towing coal up the river and navigation generally.

ONE of the crew of the Alice Gray reports the total loss of that steamer between Rocheport and Providence. She was on the way to the sunken steamer Metamora, for the purpose of packing her, and had laid up over-night at a landing. At 5 o'clock A. M., Allen Poe, a negro, attempting to raise steam, exploded the boilers, killing the poor victim, being killed instantly. The rest of the crew were asleep in the texas, but escaped uninjured. The boat sank in a few moments, leaving surface.

SUNDAY'S Cincinnati *Commercial* says:—The Emma Graham departed for Pittsburgh with a fair trip, including two hundred tons of sugar and molasses, re-shipped by the Thos. Sherlock.

THE Iron Mountain and barges will arrive to-day, on her way from Pittsburgh to New Orleans. Captain Dunlap, her representative, is in the city.

THE Lioness shows the name of Jim Gardner, with the tonnage, of steamboats and barges built at Cincinnati this past year. Charles Morgan, 927 tonnage; Conn. Miller, 325; Commodore Perry, 332; Orient (barge), 352; Riverside (barge), 350; golden Rule, 424; Indiana, 241; total last year, 3,729; decrease this year, 1,085.

A VICKSBURG telegram of Dec. 25th says the Mary Miller sunk at Point Comfort, at the head of Island 82, about 175 miles above Vicksburg, on Friday morning. The Mary Miller left New Orleans for Cincinnati, Friday night, December 17th, with 550 tons, and full of people. Her cargo consits in part of 150 hhds sugar, 600 bbls molasses, 300 bbls rice, 100 bbls oil, 100 bales paper stock and 50 sacks coffee, the bulk of her cargo being for Cincinnati. Her cargo is a valuable one. The Mary Miller was owned by Captain Les Crane, her commander. She was built below the Falls in 1870, her registered tonnage being 411.78. Her gross receipts for fees being $46.38. Captain Paul, now of the Robert Mitchell, ran her several seasons with success. She was afterwards owned by Captain A. Donnally, who sold her to Captain Les Crane for $12,000. The Mary Miller and the bulk of her cargo are insured in St. Louis offices. Another dispatch from Memphis says she was raised by the steamer Illinois, Captain Wilson, and attached her for salvage. From Little Rock reports come that only 3 feet of water is in channel and river stationary.

(For Additional River News see Fourth Page.)

RIVER PACKETS.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET—EVERY WEDNESDAY, 12 M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID PASSENGER STEAMER

EMMA GRAHAM.

E. B. COOPER.....Master.
N. EARHART.....Clerk.

Will leave as announced.

Giving through receipts to Evansville, Nashville, Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans. No freight received after 3 o'clock P. M. on day of departure.

For Freight or Passage apply on board or to

J. D. COLLINGWOOD,
No. 13 Wood street, or
GEORGE H. GHRIST.

Freights will be received at the wharfboat of S. R. & J. W. PATTERSON, Agents.

For Marietta, Parkersburg, Gallipolis, Ironton and Cincinnati.

LEAVES HERE EVERY MONDAY—3 P. M.

Leaves Ironton every Thursday—10 A. M.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER

SALT VALLEY.

T. S. SANFORD.....Captain
W. A. & L. L. MADDY.....Clerks

Will leave as announced above,

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or
S. R. & J. PATTERSON,
Wharfboat, foot of Wood street.

STEAMSHIPS.

PASSAGE

TO AND FROM EUROPE

TICKETS to and from any European port for all the principal lines of steamers.

PASSPORTS procured on shortest notice.

DRAFTS AND LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal cities of Europe and America.

COLLECTIONS of Inheritances, legacies, &c., attended to directly and promptly.

PARCELS, &c., forwarded promptly to any part of Europe.

GOLD, Silver, Foreign Coins, Stock, &c., dealt in.

European Shipping News, Telegraph Office and Financial Indicator.

Please apply to

MAX SCHAMBERG,

Banker, Broker, Gen. Agent, &c.

163 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

AMERICAN LINE

MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Only Line Carrying the American Flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia, for

QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Cabin, Intermediate and Steerage accommodations unsurpassed.

Rates as low as by any other first-class route.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS,
General Agents, Philadelphia.

LOUIS MOESER, 142 Smithfield street; THOS. S. WATT, 78 Fifth avenue; J. J. MCCORMICK; Smithfield and Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, WM. SEMPLE, 125 Federal street, Allegheny City.

Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE

SIGN OF THE ANVIL,

No. 50 Wood Street,

Have occupied their NEW BUILDING and furnished it with a NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK, to which they invite the attention of buyers.

JNO. GILLESPIE,

Chimney Sweep.

GRATES, FURNACES AND STOVES

SET AND PUT IN ORDER.

All Orders promptly attended to.

Residence No. 14 STRAWBERRY ALLEY.

GRAY'S FERRY

PRINTING INK WORKS

PRATT & ROBINSON,
8 Spruce street, New York.

ROBINSON & PRATT,
114 Shawmut street,
Philadelphia.

Printing Inks of every grade and color.
Clear Black News ink for Hand and Power Presses.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE.

500 Barrels Minnesota Flour.
150 Barrels Rye Flour.
150 Barrels Burnuda Red Onions.
200 Barrels Sweet Michigan Cider.
3 Cars Rye.
100 Bales Choice Wisconsin Hops.

For sale by

ROBT. F. WEDDELL,
347 Liberty street.

The Only Grain Warehouse in Pittsburgh with Track Connections.

LAING & M'KALLIP

347 Liberty, 134 Fifth avenue and 31st street and A. V. R. R.,

DEALER IN

Grain, Feed, Hay, Cement,

LIME, PLASTER AND ANTHRACITE & CANNEL COAL.

Watt, Lang & Co.,

172 and 174 WOOD STREET,

Wholesale Grocers.

FLOUR DEALERS.

"WHITE STAR" FLOUR

This celebrated brand is made of choice old Wheat and guaranteed to be betterpaine for the money than any other brand on the market.

SUNDRIES.

100 Bbls. Choice Michigan Apples, carefully packed in good new packages.

2 Cars Choice Michigan White Wheat.

Corn, Oats, Chopped Feed, &c., &c., in store and to arrive. Also—

10 Bales Cotton (2 bushel) Sacks, cheap.

A few hundred of those heavy "India Bags."

HITCHCOCK, MCCREERY & CO.,
349 Liberty Street.
Office up stairs.

DECEMBER 10, 1875. dell

GEORGE STEWART,

Commission Merchant,

And Wholesale Dealer in

FLOUR, GROCERIES, GRAIN, FEED AND PRODUCE,

No. 11 West Ohio street, Allegheny City.

Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignments of all kinds of Country Produce.

FEVER KEIL.....JAS. F. RITCHART.

KEIL & RITCHART,

Commission Merchants,

And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.
349 LIBERTY STREET,
Patterson's Block, Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. M. CALDWELL & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

And Dealers in

HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE,

205 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Consignments and Consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,

FAMILY GROCERS,

And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR, No. 15 MARKET STREET,

AIKEN, WALLACE & POLLOCK,

185 LIBERTY STREET,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Choice Apples, Cranberries, Jersey Sweet Potatoes, and Produce generally received daily. Consignments solicited and prompt returns guaranteed.

JOHN SHIPTON.....A. WALLACE.

SHIPTON & WALLACE

WHOLESALE

Grocers and Produce Dealers,

No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

BRIDGE WORK.

UNION IRON MILLS.

Carnegie Brothers & Co.,

PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bridge Iron

Patent Solid Rolled Wrought Iron Beams,

HOME NEWS.

Foot Torn Off.

Mr. Lyons, a workman at the Bedford Avenue water works, met with a terrible accident yesterday afternoon. He was working about the engine, and was reaching up high for the purpose of fixing something, when he slipped, and one of his feet getting caught in the machinery, it was torn completely off. He was taken to his boarding house, on Penn avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, where a surgeon was summoned and his wound attended to.

To Be Continued.

The Fair in the North Avenue M. E. Church, Allegheny, has proven such a pleasant social success that it has been decided to keep it up for a few evenings longer. The serving of suppers, however, has been dispensed with, but the booths, the Art gallery, and the literary entertainments will be continued as usual. Those who attend are not "bored" to make purchases, but the booths contain many pretty articles suitable for presents; the Art Gallery contains a choice collection of pictures; the literary entertainments are varied and enjoyable, and we know of no place at which an evening can be spent more delightfully.

Allegheny Police Business.

Mayor Phillips disposed of nineteen common cases at the morning hearing yesterday. Frank Kramer and Edward Kelly, two precociously bad youths, were sentenced, the former to the Work House for sixty days, and the latter to pay a fine of $25 and costs, for abusing an old man. These two scamps were before the Criminal Court last week for the larceny of some small articles from a store in Allegheny, and a *nolle pros.* was entered in their case, as the result of the influence of their friends with the prosecutrix. From present indications their names will be likely to grace police annals more than once.

CORONER'S BUSINESS.

An Unknown Man Found Dead at East Liberty—A Summons From Port Perry.

An unknown man was found dead near the railroad track, this side of East Liberty, on Saturday evening shortly after the Brinton accommodation had passed, going east, the Limited Mail coming west. It is supposed that the deceased was struck by the latter, he not having observed both trains. The remains were brought to the city and taken to Williams' undertaking establishment, on Fifth avenue. The man was young—apparently not more than eighteen or twenty years old. He wore a clean calico shirt, striped woolen coat, pants and vest, and boots. As is shown by his clothing, he was a tramp, but this is only supposition. The inquest will be held to-day.

Coroner McCallin last evening received a telegram from Port Perry, on the Pittsburgh & Steubenville railroad, notifying him that a man had been found dead on one of the streets there. He will attend to the matter this morning.

THE WRONG MAN.

Direct Evidence Not Always To Be Relied Upon.

That mistakes are liable to occur in trusting to circumstantial evidence alone, and that innocent men have thus received the punishment for a crime which others should have had, every one is aware. But one is not prepared to secure direct testimony where there is no apparent reason for perjury and when, indeed, the witness is really sincere. Yet occasionally a mistake is made, even in this kind of testimony. Such occurred in this city Christmas morning. About two o'clock A. M., Saturday, an individual who was slightly inebriated was set upon on Grant street, near Fifth avenue, by a party of four that had also been and early commenced taking Christmas, and pretty severely pounded. Immediately after the occurrence the belligerent four came down street and entered the "sporting saloon" of Barna Horn, under the Methodist Book Concern, on Smithfield street. They were still excited over their adventure, and one of them, a pistol in hand, flourished it around promiscuously, and in a boastful manner talked over the brave and mighty deed that he had accomplished, embellishing his conversation with sundry oaths, and such exclamations as "I sounded him well," "I guess his eyes will be in mourning for awhile," etc.

Sitting at one of the tables were four other men—Gottlieb Gress, a young Steinmetz—Swartz, and another whose name our reporter did not learn, the police docket not being accessible for some cause, when he desired to see it to obtain the names of those concerned in the affair. These four had been in the saloon for probably an hour when the fighting four entered. Presently down came the defeated man—whom from lack of having his real name, for the reason mentioned, we will call John Smith—his face and general appearance bearing full evidence of the sanguinary conflict. In the meantime the four belligerents had come into the back room. John Smith was accompanied by an officer, and walking up to the four innocent men—Gross and his companions—he laid his hand on the shoulder of one, and said, "This is the man." The officer, of course, then requested his company, as also that of his friends. The innocent men at first were inclined to take the matter as a joke, laughing at the idea of any of them being arrested for such an offense. Smith, however, insisted in the strongest manner that they were the parties, and finally they were compelled to go along to the lock-up, and leave a deposit of ten dollars each for their appearance next morning, and the really guilty parties escaped. Fortunately a couple of gentlemen—whose names we have been requested to withhold—being present in the saloon getting a lunch, had been witnesses of the whole affair, and were on hand with their testimony the next morning, to clear Messrs. Gross, Steinmeyer and Swartz of the charge, and they were allowed to go free. Had it not been for this they would undoubtedly have suffered for another's offense, as Smith was positively certain they were the parties, and could hardly be convinced that they were not.

Of course no blame attached to any one for the false arrest, as it was simply a clear case of mistaken identity.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

——Councils meet this afternoon.

——The attendance at the churches last night was decidedly slim.

——A Labor Convention will be held at Tyrone to-morrow for the purpose of mapping out a general labor platform.

——A live alligator twelve inches in length was caught at the Gas Works yesterday morning. It had crawled up the main water pipe.

——Henry Budworth, formerly of this city, and a well known minstrel, was shot and killed in a Chicago saloon one day early last week. Budworth was an assumed name.

——Burchell, Joyce, Maloney and Ralph Parks, the Clearfield miners, who were released from the penitentiary last week, were received at home with enthusiasm and a brass band.

——The committee appointed to investigate the late election for a Board of Directors of the Pittsburg Industrial Institute meets this afternoon at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce.

——A slight fire occurred at No. 21 Monterey street, Allegheny, on Christmas morning. The application of a few buckets of water quenched the incipient flames. The house is occupied by a Mr. Lindsay.

——A passenger fell off the Philadelphia Express Saturday evening as it was passing Wilkinsburg. Dr. Hamilton, the company physician, went aboard, but found the man's injuries were not of a serious nature.

——The clerks in his office presented Prothonotary Kennedy with a handsome bronze clock and pair of mantel ornaments as a Christmas present. The recipient entertained them afterward with a Christmas feast.

——The citizens of Butchers' Run got excited again and sent for the Street Commissioner to come out that way last evening. The sewer drops were somewhat stopped up, but no damage whatever was done, and the excitement subsided with the rain.

——John Smith and John Jones were picked up in City Hall, Allegheny, on Saturday evening, in a very mellow condition. Having abundance of cash and rich papas, they paid their fines in the morning like little men, and were no longer Smith and Jones.

——Mrs. Hendrickson, matron at the City Poor Farm, who was charged with unnecessary harshness toward an inmate named Barbara Gardiner, under went an investigation last week at the hands of a committee of the Board of Guardians of the Poor and was exonerated.

——On Saturday a son of Adam Bepler, hotel keeper, of Diamond, Allegheny, was scuffling with a companion, when the latter drew for possession of a knife when young Bepler had two of the fingers of his right hand so badly cut that it is feared they will have have to be amputated.

——There was a free fight among the colored denizens in Geyer's Court, Allegheny, on Christmas morning. There was a lively time for awhile, but finally, after all the parties had pummelled each other until they were tired, the belligerent scene came to an end with nobody seriously hurt.

——The new Episcopal residence attached to St. Paul's Cathedral was formally opened on Saturday. The building is to be occupied by Bishop Domenec and the clergy attached to the Cathedral, consisting of Rev. J. Hickey, vicar-general; Rev. Geo. S. Grace, chancellor; Rev. J. Reardon and Rev. P. Cassilay. Fathers Hickey and Grace received Christmas gifts in the complete furnishment of their rooms. The altar was handsomely decorated, and there was a general reception all day.

——One of the beautiful things thought of and performed on Christmas day was the invitation extended to conductors and drivers on the lines of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny street cars to assemble with their children at the depot of the "Short Line" in the Fifth ward, Allegheny, where a large supply of Christmas presents suited to make joyous the girls and boys of the party had been gathered, and of which Mrs. Kountz and her daughters were the graceful and liberal almoners. We don't know whether to credit the Commodore with this happy thought. The merit of it is large enough, however, to divide between himself and his good lady and daughters.

Marion Harland in her new cook book "Breakfast, Luncheon and Tea," recommends the use of Prepared or Self Raising Flour in preference to Cream of Tarter and Soda or Expensive Baking Powder.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

A Generally Quiet Holiday.

The observance of the Christmas holiday was not marked by any special feature above the ordinary run of such occasions.

There was one feature of the day which prevents us from writing it down as an exceedingly quiet Christmas. It had hardly been ushered in before this feature became manifest. An unusual number of merry-makers seemed to have been paying court at the shrine of Bacchus, and the earlier hours of the morning were made melodious by their Christmas refrains. When daylight broke the melody was of somewhat more subdued character but all through the day there were to be seen not unfrequent evidences that the Bacchanallian spirit was abroad. Notwithstanding this fact however, there were no serious disturbances, and the only unusual experiences that befel the revellers were the kindly attentions paid them by the police and the contributions levied upon them by the municipal magnates.

The weather was quite favorable, and as a consequence the attendance at all the churches was quite large. This feature of the day occupied the attention of many of the people in the morning—those who were not so employed being engaged in preparations for the gastronomic attractions which come off about the noontide hour. Nearly every family, of course, had its Christmas cheer of some kind or another, and the family re-unions around the festal board surrounded the day with pleasant memories.

There were also public demonstrations of an eating character at the jail, the Penitentiary, the hospitals, where the usual fare was varied by a little addition, which brought pleasure to the palate and a slight increase of toil for the digestive machinery.

In the afternoon the streets—especially those where the crowds do generally center—were filled with people, rendering pedestrinating a matter of much difficulty. The sun shone, the air was as balmy as that of spring time, there was a fragrance to the zephyrs and pine in the breezes, there were holiday indications on every hand. This combination of fortuitous circumstances formed an agreeable incentive to out-door promenading, and the opportunity accordingly (reference being made particularly to the young folks) turned out in force and made the promenades bright with their presence.

The places of amusement were not forgotten either, but "Vanity" was the word, descriptive of the patronage which made the managerial heart swell with delight, and the managerial countenance, radiant with smiles. Everybody was in a humor to be pleased, and the efforts of artists, by the enthusiasm of sympathetic auditors and touched by the genial spirit of the time, "trod the boards" with a newness of life and vivacity and so there was mutual satisfaction all around.

In the evening the places of amusement were again liberally patronized,—but not all the merrymakers were gathered there. There were public entertainments of a terpsichorean character in both cities, each of which drew a goodly share of Christmas revellers; those emblems of Puritanic innocence and simplicity—Fairs and Festivals—attracted throngs to those churches in which they were in operation, and it is currently reported that, notwithstanding the hard times, the receipts were of a very encouraging character—fully enough to pay for the cost of the articles purchased for these species of amusement, the lights gleaming from many a dwelling indicated that pleasure was holding carnival within.

These were the lights of the picture; but it was not all light. There was shade—deep and dark, for Want ruled in some households where plenty and pleasure on such occasions had ruled in other years. The bright bright lights that came in to relieve in a measure the darkness of these homes was that the good people of the cities were awakening a lively sense of the needs of the honest poor, and while many were individually relieved, steps were on foot for systematic organization and almsgiving. Every cloud has a siver lining.

So passed the Christmas of 1875.

Christmas at St. Peter's Episcopal Church.

Great preparations, as usual, were made at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, on Grant street, for the Christmas festivities. "St. Peter's" has always had a local fame among our churches for the beauty of its decorations on such occasions, but this year the good people have surpassed all their previous efforts. The work was under the personal supervision of the ladies and gentlemen of the church, who are adepts in such work. The decorations are as elaborate as they are tasteful and tasteful as they are elaborate. The appearance of the church is strongly suggestive of a nursery of evergreens and rare fragrant flowers. Evergreen in wreaths and festoons, and in bouquets of floral beauty is to be seen everywhere. The church has been very profusely decorated, and the pulpit, lectern, font, communion table, lamp stands, chancel chairs, all bear as much of the green emblem as can be hung upon them. Then the windows are decorated in a similar manner, and out in the body of the church, the pillars are made to look like evergreen trees. Along the walls of the church are hung appropriate mottoes. A beautiful feature of the decorations is a large star made of evergreens and suspended just in front of the chancel archway. The choir stall is also trimmed with evergreen and flowers. When the church is lighted the full beauty of this work is seen, and then the visitor sees that it is simply perfect in plan and in finish—nothing could be added and nothing taken away without marring its beauty, and detracting from its symmetry and finish.

The general congregations which gathered on Christmas Eve, Christmas Day and yesterday were not more enthusiastic in their praises of it than were the strangers who came in to see what had been accomplished at St. Peters' this year.

Dr. Spalding on Christmas Day, just before the regular services, took occasion to congratulate the congregation upon the success they had achieved, and the radiant smile of satisfaction with which he viewed the work, spoke even more eloquently than his words of the depth of his pleasure. It was a commendation that was worthily bestowed.

The usual entertainment to the scholars in the Sunday school took place on Christmas Eve, and was an occasion of rare enjoyment, alike enjoyed by the juveniles as well as the older folks. Taking it all in all, Christmas at "St. Peters" has never been surrounded with happier circumstances, and its memories will long be kept green.

Christmas at the Police Station—Much Inebriety but Little Crime.

The number of intoxicated men on Christmas was large, unusually large, but still hardly large enough to justify the assertion of a boozy individual that everybody was drunk. This particular person looked at his fellow man through his own unsteady glasses, and when gently taxed with having been too frequent in his potations he slowly straightened up, assumed a dignified look and solemnly asseverated that he had been reading a recent issue of the Moral Police Report which, with Christmas turkey, had proved too much for him to bear up under. But with all the intoxication, an unfailing incentive to wickedness and crime, the circling hours of Christmas day were not scarcely as numerous as usual upon a festal or holiday occasion. About three o'clock in the afternoon a row took place in the vicinity of Fulton street, on the hill, and in attempting to suppress the disorder officer Coulson was cut on the arm, just below the shoulder, with a razor. With the assistance of Patrolmen Egan and Berger, two men named George Jones and Turner Johnston were arrested. The latter is the one who did the cutting. They are yet in the Central Police Station. James Johnston, Frank Clark, John Young, John Miller, and Alex. Killian, were arrested, the two former by officer Dunn, and the remainder by Lieutenant Hager, officer Swift and Detective Messner, for pocket picking. The three last named were observed acting in a suspicious manner in front of Yeager's notion store, on Market street. Believing their object to be robbery, Detective Messner and Lieutenant Hager went into the second story of an opposite building and watched them. They were seen making several efforts to pick the pockets of pedestrians, and that being being sufficient to warrant their arrest, the officers came down stairs and took them into custody. On the person of Young, three 'kerchiefs were found, and Miller was furnished with an oroide watch and a chisel. The watch has been identified by a Penn avenue saloon-keeper named Black as one that was stolen from him. All these parties will be brought before the Mayor to-day for disposition.

There were sixty cases at the Diamond alley hearing yesterday morning, nearly all of which were ordinary drunks. Mary Gorsuch, James Hanlin and Ada Williamson, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, were sent to Claremont for thirty days. Mollie Hartman—a name familiar to police records—got ninety days.

Why Run any Risk with your Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, or indeed any Pulmonary or Bronchial Complaint, when a remedy safe, thorough, and so easily obtained as Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant can be had? If you have contracted a severe Cold, save your Lungs from the dangerous irritation and inflammation, which frequently brings about Consumption, by promptly resorting to the Expectorant; and if troubled with any Affection of the Throat, you will find this remedy equally effectual in affording relief from obstructing phlegm, and in healing the inflamed parts. MW&S

PERSONAL.

——The Davenport *Daily Gazette*, of December 16, gives a lengthy report of a lecture on Women's Suffrage in that city by Miss Matilda Hindman, of Pittsburgh, and says in conclusion, "We have only touched upon the main points of the lecture. Miss Hindman is a very earnest worker in the cause she is advocating, and of course the earnestness that oratory possesses pervades her lecture, and enhances interest in the matter of it very materially. She will probably benefit the cause of woman's suffrage materially in Iowa."

For Rent.

First class country residence at Emsworth, six miles from the city, on P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. House has eight rooms, marble mantels, hot and cold water bath room and W. C. furnace, &c., &c.; is almost new, and has half an acre of ground attached. Will be rented for one year or a term of years to a reliable tenant. Apply to G. W. SPENCER,
254 Penn avenue.

YR. EISTEDDFOD.

A Successful Christmas Festival—The Literary and Musical Contests—Opening Ode.

The Welsh festival of "Yr. Eisteddfod," at the Academy of Music, on Christmas day, was a grand success from beginning to end. In the absence of Senator Jones, the Hon. M. S. Humphreys was chosen President of the day, who opened the Eisteddfod with a very appropriate speech. The Rev. Fred. Evans, of Franklin, Pa., made a very efficient conductor of the two first sessions, while the Rev. G. H. Humphreys, of the South Side, Pittsburgh, filled the same position at the evening session. The opening ode by W. A. Taylor and J. G. Gwyndaf Jones were most enthusiastically received. A feature in the Eisteddfod was the music discourse on the harp, cello and piano.

Mr. Aneurin Jones, of New York, adjudicator of literary compositions for the Eisteddfod, gave some most able and excellent instructions on all the papers received. It is to be hoped that the lessons will prove beneficial to all the competitors.

Prof. J. W. Parson Price, of Louisville, Ky., adjudicator of the singing and musical compositions, gave interesting and instructive lessons in vocal culture and the rendition of music, which proved entirely satisfactory to all the participants. All the prizes were awarded to the various competitors, but the grand feature of the day was the singing of "The Heavens Are Telling," by the Pittsburgh, South Side, and Church Hill choirs. The excellence of the singing made the contest close, but after due deliberation, the adjudicator decided in favor of the Church Hill choir. To conclude, the three choirs combined and sang the same chorus under the direction of the adjudicator, and the effect produced by the three hundred voices was thrillingly grand. Thus closed one of the most successful Eisteddfods we ever attended. It was also announced that another Eisteddfod would be held next Christmas Day in Pittsburgh.

Opening Ode.

The following is the opening ode, composed and read by Mr. W. A. Taylor:

I.

The deep gray light of the twilight dim
Hung over the great world's sleeping rim,
Half waiting for the morning hymn
Of the onward march of Progress—
While the path of the centuries sloping back,
From the dawn of time to midnight black,
Grew light to the tread of the Seraphim,
In the sheen of the day-god's golden track.

II.

From the jagged edge of years that swept
From centuries gone, strange spirits crept—
From crypts and tombs that their secrets kept,
Hidden from mortal vision.
And hoary priests among the ruins old,
The entangled web of this life unrolled,
And over the bonds of the present slept,
And the centuries yet to come foretold;

III.

How the world should dance its giddy reel
To the stirring throbs of igniting zeal—
The lightning's flash and the thunder's peal—
The anthem of the gilding years—
While the empire-builders, proud disdain,
And the kingdoms crumbled, racked with pain,
And tyrants were ground beneath tyrants' heel,
And fair Freedom smiled on her hills again.

IV.

This was in the dawning twilight dim,
That enwrapped the world's great dusky rim
In the breath of its young Sapphira.
That touched the chosen land of Song,
And from every hill a bard came forth,
And the minstrels' harps were strung in the far North
Broke out with the glad and great matin hymn,
That timed the march of the awakening earth.

V.

And Song—where the stars of the North look down
On the rugged hills, bare, bleak and brown,
When the Winter shadowed scaur and town,
And rugged are the traditions of these lands—
Brake forth in that wonderful minstrelsy,
That from Palestine to the Indian sea,
Wove in every land a heart strong,
And still told of the better world to be.

VI.

Here the heart-throbs of the world first beat
In the lofty music, clear and sweet,
That hailed the dawn of the world's new week;
The higher choirs that yet shall come—
And kings they were lords who sang songs still resound
With the songs of the bards by kings encrowned,
And the minstrels and harpers—men whose feet
Have traversed the dim world's remotest bound.

VII.

Harper and minstrel and bard and king
Live on in the living yet, who sing
Carnarthen's song, while each perfect thing
They taught, survive, and will for aye,
Wherever the sons of the minstrel sires
Meet again and relight the bardic fires,
Glamorgan's soft, cheery echoes still ring—
And Plinlimmon's weird music still inspires.

VIII.

Where burned the altar shimmering bright,
Consuming the long, barbarous night,
The world its tapers has set alight,
And caught the measure that saith grown—
And fair Carnarvon's deep minstrelsy,
Reminds the world's great sky and sea,
Fills up the full measure of Love's delight
With the tender songs of Montgomery.

IX.

And dark Cader Idris frowning grim
On Snowden's outline so hazily dim,
Hears from over sea each ancient hymn,
That once broke on their stillness deep—
Brown mountain lake and dell—as one
When over the sands of the flowing Dee,
Or by Tivy or silvery Severn's rim,
They were the bright born of minstrelsy.

X.

In the track of the world's great forward way
We have journeyed to the brightening day—
The songs of our lands be ours alone,
They were true to life's eternal pole—
And another bond, deep-ribbed with steel,
And clasped around with iron, yet could feel
For her children, and point them out the way,
That her songs prophetic would yet reveal.

XI.

Where'er the stars drop their happy sheen
Above us—within our memory green
The dear, bright forget-me-nots have been—
And Hope that still is brightly crowned—
And the Summer winds go laughing by,
Over the land and the sea, and high,
We still watch the shadows and lights between
The present and memory's calm, blue sky.

With our flags uncrowned in cruel might
Our hearts are as true as the steel is bright,
And our step is onward to'ard the light,
In the forward march of Progress—
And Ap Gryffydd's bright sceptre, crushed with wrong,
Rules over a kingdom bright, brave and strong,
As we gather its scattered jewels bright,
And enshrine them deep in unending song.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"The Twelve Temptations" is announced for the Opera House this evening, with elegant scenery, superb costumes and one hundred characters. The plot is of the spectacular order, and was produced at the Grand Opera House, in New York, previous to the death of Jim Fisk, who brought it out, met with unqualified success, so far as large audiences constitute an element of success.

Library Hall.

Rollin Howard's Novelty Combination opens to-night at this hall. The entertainment will consist of serio-comic songs, gymnastic feats, humorous sketches, exhibition of legerdemain and ventriloquism, trapeze performances, &c. The company embraces Rollin Howard, Emma Brennan, Eugene Blitz, Mlle Zoe, Thomas Hancken, Caasim and Fritz and others.

Titien's Concerts.

Titien's two concerts, which were to have been given here several weeks ago, but which were postponed on account of Titien's illness, will take place on Monday and Wednesday evenings of next week at Library Hall. Miss Jennie Kennedy will also make her professional *debut* then.

Trimble's Varieties.

The specialists who have been engaged this week for Trimble's are of a character that will fully maintain the standard of their performances during Christmas week. Among the new ones we note are the Turner Brothers, who will appear in triple songs and dances, Japanese Tommy, Billy Emmett, Shed Le Clair, and Katie Howard. Billy Pastor has been retained.

Musical and Dramatic Notes.

MR. ZIMMERMAN'S Mexican Juvenile Opera Troupe returns at once to Mexico.

MISS CLARA MORRIS has returned home, somewhat better in health, from Baltimore.

MR EDWIN ADAMS is acting in Buffalo, in "Enoch Arden" and "The Dead Heart."

THE total receipts of the theatres of Paris for the year 1875 are estimated at 25,000,000 francs.

MISS LILLIE ELDRIDGE will take the late Miss Susan Denin's place and fulfil all her engagements.

MISS ANNIE WINSLOW, a member of the theatrical profession in Boston for upward of ten years, died in that city on Dec. 13.

MR. AND MRS. FLORENCE will begin their starring tour of the country, on Jan. 1, at Indianapolis, with "The Mighty Dollar."

MR. EDWARD EDDY, the well-known tragedian, died, on the 17th inst., at Jamaica, of apoplexy. He was a native of Troy, N. Y., and about fifty years of age.

MR. E. L. DAVENPORT, the actor, refused to pay a local license fee of five dollars for playing in Norristown, Pennsylvania, a few days since, and was fined a hundred dollars by a magistrate.

MISS BIJOU HERON has been performing in Boston, and the *Gazette* says "she fully sustained the reputation for precocious talent of a high order that she earned for herself upon her former appearance here."

THE Paris theatres have been complaining of hard times, but it turns out that the receipts for the year will amount to $5,000,000, against $4,000,000 in 1873, and $3,740,000 in 1872, considerably larger than they have ever been before.

THE Orleans *Republican* says that by cutting the language not belonging to Shylock, Lawrence Barrett has reduced the five-act play of the "Merchant of Venice" to a performance of one hour. Those who think more of the rising young actor than they do of Shakespeare, consider the new version a great improvement.

THE remains of the late Susan Denin, the actress, were buried at Indianapolis, on the 7th inst. The pall-bearers were Mr. Bosworth, Mr. Charles H. Farnum, Mr. J. W. Fox, Mr. R. Johnson, Mr. Austin H. Brown, and Gen. Dan Macauley. The coffin was a rosewood casket, silver mounted, and on the top were placed a chaplet and cross, composed of white immortelles. The mourners were Col. Morris, Miss Denin's husband, and her daughter, Miss Flora Woodward.

Dancing Academy.

The reputation of Prof. James P. Brooks in this city as an able and courteous exponent of the Terpsichorean art is too well known to need mention. The large number of pupils that he has each term under his tuition is sufficient evidence of the recognition he meets with from those who have occasion to call for the service he is so well qualified to render. His Dancing Academy is located at No. 39 Fifth avenue. The circulars to be obtained at the music stores will furnish full particulars.

THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.

An Elevated Mercury—Unusual Electrical Manifestations—Heavy Rain—Swollen Rivers.

It is a fact worthy of note, when the season of the year is considered, that early last evening there was heavy thunder and brilliant flashes of lightning. The rumbling of heaven's artillery is not often heard at that time.

Instead of snow covered roofs and frozen earth, we have had for nearly a week past almost summer mildness, and if it had not been accompanied with so much moisture, the demand for overcoats and other warm outer garments would have been considerably lessened. On the 18th inst. the mercury in the thermometer was down to within a few degrees of zero. Yesterday afternoon it was sixty-five degrees above zero. The electrical evidences last night were accompanied by a copious rain, which at times became so heavy as to make one almost believe that the upper air currents had turned the clouds inside out and precipitated the contents to earth, if for no other purpose than to keep people within doors. That was certainly most effectually accomplished, none venturing upon the streets save those who were obliged to do so. The result was unfortunate, many are houseless and homeless. A stiff wind was blowing at the time, and the pedestrian was obliged to exert all his ability to keep his umbrella in the proper position. At 9 o'clock the rain was at its height, and the cobble stones in the streets, washed clean and bright by the water drops, were shining and glistening under the gas light, not unlike enormous pearls set without any regard to themselves. If the rain extended over much further up the rivers—already swollen and turbulent—will likely show several feet of additional depth this morning. At ten o'clock last night there was a heavy flash of lightning in the channel of the Monongahela, and the stream was still rising.

Allegheny Presbytery — Proceedings in the "Leader" Case.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

It has appeared to your correspondent, and perhaps to others who value the sacred day, that in the report of the proceedings of the Allegheny Presbytery, a number of things in regard to the Sabbath question have been published inaccurately, and some important matters not at all. I propose, therefore, with your permission, to write a few short articles designed to place several topics in their proper light before the public.

It is curious, that both at the last meeting of the Presbytery and previous ones, Dr. Bittinger and his Session took much pains to disavow any knowledge of the bad character of the Sunday *Leader*. Dr. B. even went so far as to say in effect that neither he nor any one of the Elders of Sewickley subscribed for the paper, nor would admit it into his family, and at the very last meeting of the Presbytery, he repeated, that his knowledge of the paper was derived chiefly from Mr. Annan's reports and speeches!

Now, admitting this to be true, it certainly reflects very severely upon Dr. B. and the other members of that session. Look at the state of the case. By a formal report of a committee of Presbytery made two months ago, the Sunday *Leader* was pronounced by a majority of the Sewickley church, was charged with habitually violating the laws both of God and man, in publishing and contributing to the editing, publication and sale of a Sunday paper. Not only so, but at a meeting a few months later, another committee, with Dr. Hodge as chairman, reported that in "many of its issues this Sunday paper took infidel ground and advocated infidel sentiments." And now, after all this official exposure of the character and conduct of the Sunday *Leader*, Dr. B. and the Presbytery that he has not read the so-called infidel publication, and knows nothing about it, except what a member of the Presbytery has reported in the meeting. A worse state of things than this against any shepherd of the flock can hardly be conceived—unless for some scandalous crime against good morals. Yet, Dr. B. seems almost to boast of the ignorance of his people of one of the plainest duties of the pastor, "to watch over the flock and inquire into the knowledge and *Christian conduct* of the members of the church," and, as aforesaid, to reduce, to suspend or exclude those who are found to deserve censure, &c."—Form of government, chap. 9, sec. 6. And then the authority of the Presbytery has *that* no value in his view, nor in that of his session? "Do you promise subjection to your brethren in the Lord." Dr. B. once answered that question in the affirmative. What remains of that now? He virtually tells the Presbytery: It is none of your business whether the members of my parish habitually violate the statutes of the State and the laws of God or not! And some elders have no more regard for "the peace and best interests of the church," even so much as to read the publication which you say breaks the Sabbath and teaches infidelity. Let us alone! Truly a faithful shepherd!

In this connection it may be proper to notice some remarks made by one or two of the other members of the Presbytery. They seemed to hesitate in regard to giving their vote in favor of one part of the charge, because, as Professor H. said, "they had not read the Sunday *Leader*." But could not Dr. H. trust his brethren as competent witnesses in such a case? Do they feel called to read the Sunday *Leader* to learn that to publish and sell a secular paper on the Sabbath, no matter what its character, is a virtual abrogation of the fourth commandment, and a violation of the civil law. Now if Dr. H. had never read a single copy of the Sunday *Leader*, he well knew that "such publication and sale" were so denied, even by Dr. Bittinger! And then as to the infidel sentiments of the paper, could not these members trust such a faithful witness as Dr. Hodge, who in a special report to Presbytery pronounced "the Sunday *Leader* to be infidel in many of its issues"? Besides all this, might not these brethren have *safely* given credit to at least one member of the Presbytery, who publicly declared from personal knowledge, tha large portions of the paper were such as no Christian parent should introduce among his children or domestics on the Sabbath, nor, indeed, any other day. Long biographical notices of notorious pugilists, Allen and Hogan, their victories and defeats, &c., reports of barbarous men and dog fights, reports of barbarous men and dog fights, &c., reports of barbarous men and dog fights, &c., reports of barbarous men and dog fights, &c.,